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TERMS

spondence from practical farmers, giving the lits of their experience, is solicited. Letters all de signed with the writer's real name, in full, ch will be printed or not, as the writer may

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

Ginseng as a Paying Crop.

For the past five years the writer has devoted a great deal of time to the study of profit-bearing crops, and next to the rubber industry of South America, there is nothing I have seen so profitable as the culture of

After reading the Government statistics concerning the plant, I wrote to Mr. W. A. Bates of Cuba, N. Y., who is probably the largest grower in the United States, stating the object I had in view and asking for such information as he could give me. In reply I received a work on "Ginseng," written by himself, and also an invitation to visit his garden. It is not my purpose in this brief article to give a description of his garden, but rather to show what profit there is in the business; in order that many who are in ignorance of this valuable product may have their eyes opened to it, and, perhaps, join in swelling the amount annually exported to China, and incidentally assist in creating a new source of wealth for the agricultural communities of the United

The amount of ginseng which can be an nually exported to China without over stocking the market is reported by United States Consul Johnson (who made a very exhaustive examination of the subject) to be over \$20,000,000 worth. Now as the United States has never exported ginseng to the extent of \$1,000,000, although we have sent al that we could get our hands on, it will readily be seen that the field for an extensive and lucrative business is open to those who are sharp enough to avail themselves of the advice of those who are posted on this sub

Ginseng grows in the rich and damp, but not wet or muddy soils such as prevail in hardwood forests, and it is found wild in the following States: Maine, New Hamp shire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Mary land, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, but by cultivation and a proper treatment of various soils, this natural range can be greatly in creased; in fact, it can be grown almost anywhere in the temperate zone.

From figures furnished by Mr. Bates, the following, showing how an acre of ginseng can be started from two thousand fine selected seed-bearing roots planted in 1904 and figured for a period of five years, is more than justified by the results of his garden

These two thousand plants should average twenty seeds to the plant summer of 1905, and fifty seeds to the plant each following year-first year, torty thousand seeds, ond year one hundred thousand seeds. As it takes eighteen months for ginseng seed to germinate, seeds of 1905 crop will produce plants spring of 1907, seeds of 1906 crop will produce plants spring of 1908; seeds of 1907 crop will produce plants spring of 1909; and at the end of this period of time should have two hundred housand growing plants, allowing forty thousand seeds for loss, besides having the 1908 and 1909 crops of seeds on hand, and the two thousand roots you began with igured on the same basis as above, viz., two ounces to the root would give you 833 pounds, dry root figured at \$9 per pound ould make a total of \$750 cash, two hundred thousand growing plants or an acre and two hundred thousand seeds on hand. CLIVE HALL DYE. Cuba, N. Y.

Swarming Time.

It is a fact that might be practically demonstrated that millions worth of precious ctar which cost nothing in human labor and which does not impoverish the soil goes o waste each year because there are so few farms where bees are kept. It is not mere sentiment when I say that no rural pursuit more pleasing and more profitable in proportion to the amount of capital employed than is the business of honey production.

PREVENTION.

The question is often times repeated by the beginner, "How can I prevent swarm-It is impossible to prevent it alto gether, but giving the bees more room and ventilation at the proper time will very mais so annoying to the farmer. Modern in- be dispersed with a little smoke. vention has hit upon a device to control the

edge that the bees will not go off without their queen; and the invention is a con-trivance made of wood and zinc, which is affixed to the entrance of the hive. This device is full of holes large enough to let the worker bees go in and out, but too small to permit the green who is small to permit the queen, who is considerably larger than the worker bees, to pass out. When swarming time approaches the beekeeper simply claps this queen trap over the entrance of the hive, the workers rush out through the perforations, but the queen finds herself a prisoner. The beekeeper then sets a new hive on the old stand, puts

week or so before swarming time, I slip a will notice, the yield obtained was 25,644 queen trap on the hive entrance of each pounds per acre, which would be quite a populous colony.

USING THE QUEEN TRAP. Just a word about attaching the queen trap. The directions which accompany these traps are to fasten it to the hive with two nails. Now, it is not the best thing for the beekeeper or his neighbor to hammer on a bee hive that is boiling over with bees, so I invented the contrivance which conright angles and fastened to the trap with two screws. To affix the trap to the hive, slip the fasteners under the alighting board

pounds per acre, which would be quite a fifty-four pounds 7.4 ounce little less than \$1 per thousand pounds of The seven-uay records at

The first of this spring, 1904; I found on this section double the growth that there was on the general field where I had put on the fertilizer in my usual way. For that reason thus far I have put on no fertilizer upon that quarter-acre section this year. June first I find the following results, sists of two small pieces of flat iron bent at namely: On the quarter-acre section the sixteen pounds 0.8 ounces. Class 4, ninety-right angles and fastened to the trap with average height of grass is two feet, a thick

pounds, butter fat 46.682 pounds, butter during seasons of extreme drought the most

The seven-usy records are summarized as follows: Class 1, three hundred cows averaged, milk 441.4 pounds, butter fat 15.259 pounds, butter seventeen pounds 12.8 ounces. Class 2, sixty-five cows averaged, milk 434.1 pounds, butter fat 14.909 pounds, butter seventeen pounds 6.3 ounces. Class 3, eighty-five cows averaged, milk 396.6 pounds, butter fat 13.756 pounds, butter sixteen pounds 0.8 ounces. Class 4, ninetythen sets a new hive on the old stand, puts the queen inside, and when the workers come back to look for her, they find her still doing business at the old stand, but in a brand new house, of which they willingly take possession.

The same object is attained by clipping one side of the queen's wings which disables her from flying with the swarm. It is the custom among experts to practice

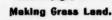
luxuriant and vigorous growth of plants is found in the vicinity and directly over their tile drains.

It is next insisted, "that we must stir the soil more and underdrain less. Lift the soil, give it more sunshine and air, grade, stir and dry; many tons of water can be sent into the air in a clear day." This method of soll preparation with some exceptions it is assumed will meet with approval by all farmers of experience. The necessity of early and intensive working of the soil in preparation for timely seeding every spring is more and more apparent, and in order to accomplish this the tile drainage system is considered an important factor to this end. The process of "lifting and drying the soil, stir dry," etc., to prepare it for a coming crop is certainly contrary to the advice and practice of many intelligent agriculturists, and while it may "send many tons of water into the air in a clear day," are we not all familiar with the cloddy and hard condition of the soil being handled when heavy and full of moisture?

In conclusion, Mr. Clark adds: "I have tried both ways and now use no tile." I am aware that progress is being made in all branches of agriculture and that Mr. Clark is far in advance of most others in grass production, and that, as a rule, his methods are object lessons that many of us would do well to practice, but the argument, to illustrate that the advantages of underdraining on the average farms of the county will or can be superseded by the methods advocated, is a fallacy, it is believed, that farmers are not ready to accept.

Indeed ip the same issue of this paper Mr.

Richmond Favor, in an article extolling the wonderful effects of tile drainage, says in an instance mentioned that the first crop paid for the expense even after digging a portion of the ditch six feet deep in order to drain a deep depression. Heavy grading would have been required to produce equally efective results. IRVING D. COOK. Genesee County, N. Y. fective results.



The land mentioned in my last communication was so filled with small stones that I used them for the drains, there being a good fall. Otherwise I should not recommend stone drains as on such land the moles are apt to fill up the drain. One and one-half inch the l think will answer all purposes. In my case I laid the drain 2½ feet deep and found it drained the land perfectly.

My two acres were rather an exception on account of the largs rocks to be removed and some extra filling. The entire job cost \$100, and I have never regretted the money so expended. When I bought tile many years ago the cost was two cents a foot. Often in digging the drains, we come across water holes that contained soft mud. All such places should be filled with small tones or coarse gravel, so the tile will not sink out of position. A little coment over the joints might be advisable to prevent roots of any kind from prying them apart. It depends much on the land what the cost would be; how many drains would be required and the cost of making them. I hould think on an average of such land, 550 would cover the cost of one acre.

If clay soils are to be turned over for renewal for grass, such a field should have a good dressing of lime, not air slaked, but good stone lime, slacked dry and spread on when the atmosphere is damp. The action of the lime will disintegrate the clay and all lumpy matter, and separate into small particles, letting loose the fertile matter that has been locked up for ages. The lime should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil first. It also corrects conditions, assists and sweetens the soil. But as lime is not a fertilizer, a full dressing of barn-cellar ma-

nure would be necessary to produce good

I get the best results in the management of grass land that requires drainage by turning over the sod in early spring and summer—fallow it, as it is called, harrow-ing the land every week. This method adds greatly to the fertility of the soil and prepares for future crops of grass. I think this plan is the most profitable, all things considered. By use of the Clark formula of three hundred pounds chemicals to the acre in seeding down in August, we get an excellent catch, much better than from barncellar manure, giving a dressing every spring for five years, and then a renewal is advisable. I find this method for the purpose of producing grass crops is much erable to thoed crop to prepare the land for grass.

In order to maintain the humus so essential to the fertility of the land, some green crop should be plowed under to keep the soil from settling down hard, as it otherwise must: say once in five years would be a good plan and give pleasing results. JOHN FISK.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Champlain Valley Farming.

Although I have been moving almost directly north from the Massachusetts border during the past few weeks, I have been surprised to notice a big weekly advance in the general crop conditions which leads me to believe that the whole Eastern section more expense and prove less effectual than of our country is nearer the same advancement in mid-June this year than usual, though not; specially forward, and there are

The grass crop is unusually uniform in subsoil water. During an experience of fifty years life work on the farm on which I now reside, where tile drainage has been largely practiced, never before have I heard, read that there has been much trouble from poor that there has been much trouble from poor or imagined the above theory (is it not theory?) to be correct, for I venture to state are "setting" well, and there is an almost are " setting " well, and there is an almost



A PERFECT BUCK.

From "Wonderland," for 1904, by Olin D. Wheeler, Published Through the Courtesy of the Northern Pacific Railway.

clipping, but the novice will succeed better with the queen trap.

A CRITICAL TIME.

The swarming time is not only one of great anxiety to the beekeeper, but also of intense interest and pleasure; and the sooner this exodus takes place the better for the bees and the beekeepers as well. When-ever the bees deem it necessary they enlarge an ordinary worker-cell in the brood combs into a queen cell and feed the inmate with an especially prepared food commonly called royal jelly, so that in sixteen or seventeen days a new queen is ready to make her bow to the world. She would never make it, however, if the old queen had her way about it. A colony may have only one queen at a time, and when the old queen sees that the workers are beginning to build queen cells she makes vigorous efforts to get at them and destroy her coming rivals. It is tor this purpose that she has been provided by nature with a sting and she never uses it on a human being; only on rival queens. The sting of an ordinary bee is barbed, so that if she once inserts it in a person she cannot draw it out again, but must pay with her own life the penalty of her vengeance. As the queen's life, however, is too valuable to be easily lost, nature has provided her with a sting that is barbless, so that she may use it tensely cultivated for years before seeding. as often as she chooses without paying for her temper with her life; or rather, as often as the workers choose, for they stand guard from one-third bone, one-third muriate of and do not allow her to come near the potash and one-third nitrate of soda; secqueen cells, which causes her to sulk and ond crop, 250 pounds; third crop, 250 pounds wish for a new home. A week or so before a young queen is to be hatched out, the the rate of 1150 pounds of the above comyoung queen is to be hatched out, the swarming note is given, when the old queen with the greater part of the colony, after they have filled themselves with honey, fly forth to seek a new home, leaving the old hive to the new queen, who will soon emerge from her cell and go about her business of repopulating the hive. It is sometimes desirable to prevent

swarming and keep the whole force of bees together storing honey, in which case the queen cells can be cut out every week or so. As the cells are very often built on the terially reduce excessive swarming, which the bees cover them too thickly they may

In any apiary of sixty colonies or more it swarming of bees, which is rapidly super-seding the old device of a bushel basket issue simultaneously, and of course, always fastened to a pole, or a bag hung on a cluster together in one huge mass. If the pronged stick, which are still used when bees fly out of the hive and alight in the tree, accompanied by the queen. The new method is based upon the very old knowl
method is based upon the very far at large with the theory is butter fat

watch results. Invariably the swarm will from butt, so that at this writing there ap-

I have had three queenless swarms hanging in one cluster, but when they break cluster they returned to their respective hives. I have also had them return and cluster all on one hive. Of course such a up. I could not get the right bees and eens together, but that seemed to make little difference at swarming time.

Englewood, N. J. F. G. HERMAN.

Fertilizers on Mowing.

I am now experimenting to learn just what time is best to use commercial fertilizers. I have been using a grass dresser at the time of seeding, which is, as far as I know, all right, but 1 am trying to learn whether there is any better time or quantity to use what I have called my spring dresser that I have been using for years. Last year I made a special push to make

three crops upon a quarter-acre section of the fee is now \$25 each. my grass field, a section that had been intensely cultivated for years before seeding. duced as follows: Non-members, \$4 and if For the first crop I put on at the rate of 650 over one year, \$8; members \$2 and if over pounds per acre of the spring dresser made pound to the acre. My last year's report from this quarter-acre section was, namely: The most remarkable sample will be shown this year, 1903, from a quarter-acre sec where the first crop cut was over four feet tested; average production, milk 2045.9 in height and weighed 2471 pounds; second pounds, butter fat 69.380 pounds, butter orop was full headed and blossomed. The ter eighty-seven pounds. Class 3, five cows third crop did not blossom, but weighed 1750 pounds, at the rate of 3½ tons to the pounds, butter fat 68.323 pounds, butter lower ledge of the comb, they can be seen by looking at the underside of the hive. If the bees cover them too thickly they may be dispersed with a little smoke.

The total weight of the three crops from this quarter-acre section this year was twelve cows tested; average production, milk 1887.1 pounds, butter fat 61.933 per acre, and a total growth of over nine pounds, butter seventy-two pounds 4.1 better acre, and a total growth of over nine pounds, butter fat 61.935 pounds, butter seventy-two pounds. Class 5, eleventy-nine pounds in the three crops from this quarter-acre section this year was twelve cows tested; average production, milk 1887.1 pounds, butter fat 61.935 pounds, butter seventy-two pounds. Class 5, eleventy-nine pounds in the three crops from this quarter-acre section this year was twelve cows tested; average production, milk 1887.1 pounds, butter seventy-two pounds 4.1 pounds, butter seventy-two pounds.

return in ten to twenty minutes and enter the empty hive, for the bees mark their call the spring dresser in the fall, perhaps location and come back to their old stand we may find that to be as well to use, a part after they have missed their queen. I then in fall and a part in spring. Of course one release the queen and let her run in with trial determines nothing. I am going to keep on, if my life is spared, and report my findings. The writer refers to timothy and redtop. Orchard grass and clover will be ripe in a week, dead and unfit for hay long efore the timothy and redtop is in blossom. To all who will send me a two-cent stamp mass of bees could not all enter, so I would I will send a circular that will tell them take a dustpan and brush and divide them what I have found in the last eighteen years in grass culture, and later I will tell them what other facts I find. My experiments are free to all except the cost of post-

Higganum, Ct.

Work of the Holstein Breeders. The nineteenth annual meeting of the

Holstein-Friesian Association of America was called to order at the Yates Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., by president Henry Stevens of Lacona, N. Y. There were present about two hundred members.

The proposition to increase the fee for registry on imported cattle was passed and

The fees for registry of bulls were re-

Wis.; in Class 2, H. D. Roe, Augusta, N. J.; Class 4, E. E. Randall; Class 5, H. A. W. C. Hunt, Liverpool, N. Y.

A summary of these thirty-day records is as follows: Class 1, thirty-eight cows crop out this year from the same field was eighty pounds 15.1 ounces. Class 2, eight over three feet high and weighed 2240 cows tested; average production, milk pounds, making $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. Each crop was full headed and blossomed. The ter eighty-seven pounds. Class 3, five cows acre. The total weight of the three crops seventy-nine pounds 11.4 ounces. Class 4, ton produced a rate of \$136 net profit per age production, milk 1806.2 pounds, butter acre. The general average of my field for fat 58.740 pounds, butter sixty-eight pounds eighteen years has given a net profit of over 8.5 ounces. Class 6, seven cows tested; \$50 per year per acre. Hence, I say we can, it we will, make money in grass culture.

Treasurer Wing R. Smith of Syracuse, N. Y., reported receipts, including balance on hand last year, of \$42,040.57, and disburse ments of \$9745.51, leaving cash on hand \$32,295.06; a net gain for the year of \$8098.65.

The report of secretary F. L. Houghton of Brattleboro, Vt., showed total receipts of \$26,707.31, of which \$17,410.04 is net. The total membership has reached 1154, of which 146 were admitted at this meeting.

Total registration showed 5567 cows and 2477 bulls; 9042 transfers were issued, being the largest business transacted in the history of the association. The election of officers resulted as fol-

lows: President, A. A. Cortelyou, Neshanic, N. J.; First Vice-President, W. A. Matteson, Utica, N. Y.; Second Vice-President, H. B. Daggett, Milwaukee, Wis.; Third Vice-Pesident, R. M. Hotaling, San Francisco, Cal.; Fourth Vice-President, H. L. Bronson, Cortland, N. Y.; Directors, T. A. Mitchell, Weedsport, N. Y.; W. B. Barney, Hampton, Ia.: W. S. Carpenter, Menominee. Mich.; D. H. Burrell, Little Falls, N. Y. Eldon F. Smith, Columbus, O.; W. J. Gillett. Rosendale, Wis. Treasurer, Wing R. Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.; Secretary and Editor, Frederick L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt. ; Superintendent of Advanced Registry, S. Hoxie, Yorkville, N. Y.

Drainage Better than Grading. In reviewing back numbers of this paper,

I again notice the kindly criticism of Mr. George M. Clark on my article, "Large Tile for Wet Seasons," wherein is advo-cated a course of proceeding that it is feared Moyer; Class 6, Charles D. Pierce; Class 7, will not meet the approval of thousands of progressive farmers in all parts of our land. First is the statement "no land should be underdrained (or tiled) until it has been graded." This may be true to a certain ex-

tent on small tracts of land with gravelly subsoil, and surface drainage only slightly obstructed by elevations, but on large farms, where clay subsoil predominates, this surface grading would be attended with a thorough system of tile drainage. Again, he declares that in many cases the

and is far too much drained; when dry the usual exceptions to any general rule. weather comes the crop suffers for want of

Dairy.

A Great Butter Cow.

The Guernsey cow Princess Rhea is one of the choice lot owned by Mr. F. Lothron Ames, at his Langwater Farm, in North Easton, Mass. This cow was imported in the fall of 1902, after a hard summer in England going to all the shows. She was bred on the Island of Guernsey and dropped Dec. 26, 1893. Her sire was Alexander the Great R. G. A. S. 706 P. S., and her dam Rhea 5th R. G. A. S. 1996 P. S. This cow is well known in England and on the Island as the following list of winnings will testify:

First prize, butter test, Royal Counties Show, Weymouth, 1901, silver cup, offered by English Guernsey Cattle Society, Royal Counties Show, Weymouth, 1901. R. H. C. Inspection Class, Bath & West Show, Plymouth, 1901. Second prize, Bath & West Show, butter test, Plymouth, 1901. E. G. C. S., silver medal, Bath & West Show, Plym-

In the above one day's butter test, was made 2 pounds 4.2 ounces butter, from 43 pounds 15 ounces milk, 29 days after calv-

Highly commended, Inspection Class Royal Counties Show, Reading, 1902, first prize butter test, Royal Counties Show, Reading, 1902. E. G. C. S. silver cup, Royal Counties Show, Reading, 1902.

The above one day's butter test made 2 pounds three-fourths ounces butter from 47 3637 cases. pounds 6 ounces milk, 43 days after calving. Fourth prize, Inspection Class, Bath & West Show, 1902.

Has made 2 pounds 81 ounces butter in

one day, official test. Princess Rhea calved April 5, 1903, and commenced her record April 9. During the year that followed, ending April 8, 1904, she made the following record, which is the highest of any cow in the Advanced Register: 14,009.89 pounds milk, testing 5.65 average per cent. fat, and containing 775.69

Princess Rhea was kept in a box stall when in the barn, but was turned out every day, weather permitting, for at least an hour. During the summer she had the run of a pasture in the forenoon. About no she was taken in with the rest of the herd and fed green stuff in the stable, then according to the weather she was either let out again or kept for the rest of the day in

the stable. The details of her feeding are shown in the following total: 2589 shorts, 619} oil meal, 705 gluten, 2357 roots, 1457 ensilage. May 20 commenced to feed green clover, oats, peas, millet and barley fodder. During winter months English hay and second crop

were given. Princess Rhea is one of those grand dairy machines that never seem to have anything to bother them. It made no difference whether the day was hot or cold she never hesitated in her work.

W. H. CALDWELL. Secretary Guernsey Breeders Association. Peterboro, N. H.

Dairy Jottings.

If you would have cattle with oily coats, salt them often .- C. B. Smith, Oxford County, Me.

How pleasant it is to be possessed of your own team, so you can go and come at leisure, to drink of your own milk, and eat butter of your own manufacture.-A. B. Stauffer, Freemansburg, Pa.

Farmers who have a silo, with early cut oats and hungarian, need not buy much grain for stock. For bedding I prefer leaves to anything else, but if I did not have enough to keep the stock dry and clean would use sawdust.—C. B. Smith, Oxford County, Me.

I have a route of thirty-five to thirtyeight cans a day and am making a good liv- heres to the vines better. One pound of ing at it. For grain I use gluten meal and paris green to fifteen or twenty pounds of brewers' grain and shorts. Cleanliness of stable and animals is an absolute necessity. | for one acre. or more, depending upon the I advise carding the cows every day and the size of the vines, while others advocate

-W. C. Jewett, Worcester County, Mass. The best use I can make of skimmilk is to feed it to the best heifer calves to improve my dairy herd.—S. A. Shaw, Auburn,

Butter In Steady Demand.

Choice creamery is still selling at about last week's prices. The quality is now excellent, and receipts are more readily sold, the demand being fairly active. As yet no great proportion of the Boston receipts have gone into storage, speculators feeling cautious in view of the seriou caused by last year's oversupply of cold torses caused by last year so createry of contents of the stored butter. Prices, however, are very low as compared with recent years. Top quotation for large lots of extras is 18½ cents. Choice dairy sells about one cent below creamery. Box and print butters bring about half a cent above the onding grades in tub. The demand for box and print has improved, and dairy butter is also in better request, the quality of many lots being very nice. Genuine butter is so plenty that imitations and substitutes are little wanted,

but show no change in quoted price. Chapin & Adams: "Butter receipts are large but the market is quiet. It looks as if disposa would prove a tough problem. Prices are lower than for some years past. Cold-storage men are holding off somewhat, having been hard hit last year. Prices are not expected to go much lower, but may remain at about present level for some time. Cheese is low, with no prospect of advance now in sight. Eggs from the West a trifle lower this week on account of large re-

At New York the market is quiet. Most of the large speculative operators seem to be holding off to see the situation a little more fully developed. There was some quiet trading, however, for storage, and receivers put a number of lots away on their own account. Demand from regular jobbers was fair. The reported receipts were light, but the stock seems to be getting in slowly; indications point to very full receipts this week, however, as quite a number of sections are sending goods that have not been doing much heretofore. The official quotation for extra creamery was held at 18 cents, and much of the regular trade was settled on that basis, but buyers for lines of fancy quality had to pay 18; cents, in very exceptional cases one-fourth cent more. Firsts are slightly easier, and we widen the range of quotations to 16t to 17t cents. Seconds dragging and the market is weaker. There is no export interest as yet; indeed, the English advices are very unfavorable. New York State dairy remains quiet and unchanged. Factory has had a little demand of late, and values are steady, but the quality has to be fine to reach out top figures. Packing stock holds about the same ition as of late. Renovated drags.

Wholesale butter dealers express some disap-pointment in the extent of trade, the demand from retailers not being up to expectations for the season. It seems that many believe lower prices are to come, and are buying as little as possible at present rates, hence the aggregate of small sales disappoints receivers. The quality of receipts is excellent, being full grass-fed and arriving in excellent condition during the cool weather prevailing much of the time. Considerable very choice butter is being put away in cold storage at 18 to 18 cents. These figures are quite a decline from the 20-cent estimate made early in the season, and ought to show a profit for the buyers, but there is some talk of stil I wer prices to come before the month is over. The cheese trade is quiet. With cooler weather of late the current arrivals are showing better condition, and with the cheese pretty generally full grass stock, home-trade dealers showed more interest in small colored and prices were steadily held on the basis of 7½ cents. A few large colored were taken by home-trade buyers, but the export demand continued moderate, such operators claiming little encouragement in their foreign advices. Prices were reduced to 7½ cents, but large white still held at 7½ cents. Most of the white cheese showed a tinge of grass color, and white cheese showed a tinge of grass color, and dead white of perfect quality was held in some instances a shade above top quotation. Fine skims in moderate supply and held about steady, but cheaper grades dull and tending to accumulate.

Cable advices to George A. Cochrane from the principal markets of Great Britain give butter markets as dull and lower. Home, Irish and Continental makes very large, and receipts far in excess of current consumption. Efforts of hold-Continental makes very large, and receipts far in excess of current consumption. Efforts of holders of old to make a clearance have demoralized prices, which are purely nominal. Finest fresh Danish 19 to 20 cents, Irish 18; to 19; cents, Australian and New Zealand 17 to 18 cents, Canadian 17 to 17; cents, Russian 18 to 18 cents. American butter very dull, with prices hard to quote. Cheese markets are also lower. The attempt of large holders to force sales of Canadian has caused a decline of one-half cent. Buyers control the market and take only sufficient for pressing wants. Finest new American and for pressing wants. Finest new American and Canadian ? to % cents. Finest old American and Canadian % to 9 cents, with very good useful American, both flats and twins, to be had at

7½ to 8½ cents.

Stock of butter and eggs in Quincy Market
Cold Storage Company, June 11: Butter, 32,550
packages; last year, 50,458 packages. Eggs, 155,
573 cases; last year, 164,481 cases. Stock of butter and eggs in Eastern Cold Storage Company, June 11: Butter, 13,148 packages; last year packages. Eggs, 2940 cases; last year

Agricultural.

Experience with Potatoes.

Two main points must be observed in raising large crops of potatoes: the soil and the fertility. A sandy loam is best. Gravel comes next. In stiff clay it will be found almost impossible to raise even a fair crop. In a good, sandy loam twenty to thirty loads of barnyard manure should be plowed under, and then five hundred to one thousand pounds of complete fertilizer used per acre, sown on just before planting. Spray for bugs and blight, and a large crop will be assured in any fairly good season.-L. H. Norris, West Rush, N. Y.

I do not claim any great skill or success in growing early potatoes, but will tell you what I can. Of course the first thing is the seed. I think it well to get new seed often. My late trials have been North Maine seed. I like to have the potatoes in a light place secure from frost some weeks before planting. Until that time they are in a dark. cool cellar that they may not thrive or sprout. Select the earliest ground you have and get it ready and potatoes in as early as practicable, using plenty of fertilizer. Then take care of them with a weeder till they are ready to hill up. I usually treat the seed with the formalin solution before planting.-Eveline S. Barker, Torrington.

For applying insecticides for small fields the knapsack sprayer is very convenient, but it is not practicable for an extensive acreage. The sprayer which covers four the spray as well directed as the barrel pump with two hose, under the direction of two men. The grower of potatoes on a small scale can apply the poison very effect ively in a dry form, which is preferred by many to the liquid. Paris green is considered to be the best poison and should be mixed with something that will form a paste when dampened with the first dew; it will then adhere to the vines. If it does not adhere to the vines until all are hatched, a second application should be made. Lime or gypsum is often used when applying arsenites in a dry form but wheat flour is more effective, as it adflour is estimated by some to be sufficient pounds of land plaster. It can be applied by attaching a handle to a can, with a perforated bottom, and jarring the can with a stick, being careful to have the buds of the plant covered, as the young bugs usually feed upon them after leaving the leaf upon which they were hatched .- J. W. Cox, New Wilmington, Pa.

Grain Tending Higher.

The Government crop report for June was fully as favorable as had been expected, and prices of grain declined in consequence. But the cold, unseasonable weather of the first half of June was generally regarded as injuring the prospect, and prices went up again. Wheat will evidently be only a fair crop, according to present indication, while the prospect of a cold, short season is not encouraging to those who hoped for a big corn crop. The firm condition of the eorn market seems fully justified at this time. Oats promise a large crop.

The Minneapolis mills ran surprisingly light last week and the output decreased fifty thousand barrels. The quantity of flour turned out week of June 4 was 190,655 barrels, against 307. 325 in 1903 and 212,685 in 1902, says the Northwestern Miller. More mills are in operation this week than for some time, and the production promises to be proportionately large, and is likely to approximate 325,000 barrels. Minneapolis mills seem to have done a somewhat improved business last week. Some of them had the exceptional experience of selling more flour than they made. The advance in wheat appeared than they made. The advance in wheat appeared to induce domestic buyers to take flour a little more freely. Though there is scarcely any appreciable charge in conditions. Winnescale will be advanced to the conditions of the cond more receit. I nough there is scarcely any appre-ciable change in conditions, Minneapolis millers are looking at the situation more hopefully. They take the view that accumulations of flour are being materially reduced and that this ought to soon help the demand. The Boston flour marto soon help the demand. The Boston hour mar-ket is still quiet, and prices have declined a little from the high point ruling lately. The demand is light, but stocks are being reduced. The quo-tations are: Mill shipment, spring patents, \$5.00 to \$5.70; trade committees, spring patents, \$5.50 \$5.75. Corn meal is steady and oatmeal is quiet at the recent decline.

Hay About Steady.

The average of prices in the leading markets is about the same as last week. Boston, New York and some other Eastern markets show slight declines for certain grades, while various Western and Southern markets quote a trifle

Canadian hay farmers seem to be unable to get over the impression that they will receive the high prices prevailing last summer if they only hold on to the stock long enough. It is said stocks are being held back for this reason, and it looks as if the Canadians would have to let go of that hay at lower prices or else carry over the stock, in which case it would come in

over the stock, in which case it would come in competition with the very large new crop.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: "A bountiful hay crop for the province of Quebec is now pretty well assured, as the meadows never looked more promising than at present in all parts of the province; and it behooves farmers to get rid of their old stocks before the new crop is harvested and ready for market, as there is more hay in farmers' hands at present the At Salt Lake City he expressed himself strongly on the matter for preservation o more hay in farmers' hands at present than many in the trade have any idea of. What is wanted is a good export outlet; and if Great Britain would double her purchases and the United States take more there might be some chance of clearing old stocks before the new Following his speeches, which comprise 261 pages, are letters written to various individuals, including the famous "race suicide" letter, and the one containing his reasons for appointing Dr. Crum Collector more hay in farmers' hands at present tha



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crop came in. The principal ports that have been taking Canadian hay on the other side recently, are Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow." Our Canadian friends probably made a mistake in not getting to Uncle Sam's markets earlier in on. Any great rush of shipments no

would be likely to cause a slump.

Just at present the hay markets are in good condition, with supplies only moderate and prices steady. Farmers who quietly clear out their stock before new hav has a chance to force the markets down seem to be taking a safe course. Reports from the leading hay sections indicate one of the finest crops ever known. The only de-cidedly unfavorable reports come from parts of Illinois and Michigan, but in general the ac-counts are so favorable that some dealers express a fear of unprofitably low prices. Last year at this time hay was selling at \$25 per ton in leading markets, the price having gone up to almost panic figures on account of the drought

The top figures of \$25 per ton compare with about \$20 per ton at the present time. The only extreme prices at present are on rye straw which s held at \$25 or \$26 per ton in New York. The new crop from New Jersey will be ready about the first week in July, after which prices are ikely to decline.

Literature.

A collection of stories for children under the title, "A Bunch of Keys," uniquely narrated by Margaret Johnson, and appropriately illustrated by Jessie Walcott, delight youngsters. A certain family by the name of Key consisted of so many members that Uncle George called the Bunch of Keys." Having wearied of all their story books, it is Uncle George who suggests that they make a whole book full of stories to please themselves. When rows at a time, while speedy, does not do as all the stories are completed they are thorough work, on account of not having to be written down and a fine cover made for the book, while the title suggested is "A Bunch of Keys." The idea pleased the young members of the Key family, and grandfather Key is the first one assailed to do his part. He protests at first, but finally yields to their unceasing opportunities and narrates his story of 'Lily, the Pig," which is given first place in the collection. Then grandmother Key tells of "The Blue Bandbox," and one by one the Key family spin their varns. The result is a happy assortment of short stories, which are sure to receive a warm reception from the host of young people, which they deserve to receive. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price, \$1.00 net.) This volume of addresses and message

by President Roosevelt is not intended primarily as a campaign document, although both the Republican party speakers and the opposition will doubtless quote from his utterances contained therein during the coming political campaign. The publishers state at the outset that the selections included are those which should prove of special interest to the citizen and the voter during the present year. Not only is the substantial volume published with the full approval of the President, out there is

"Chriemhild's Revenge," together with a full approval of the President, out there is an introduction by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. The junior senator from Massachusetts, known far and wide as the Presi dent's bosom friend, quotes Dr. Johnson, who wisely said that no man was ever written down except by himself. The speeches, he asserts, are marked be-yond everything else by their entire sin-"What he says is pre-eminently cerity. genuine, for all his utterances not only come straight from the heart, but are set forth with an energy and force of conviction which are as apparent as they are char acteristic." There are several pages of laudatory praise for President Roosevelt which read somewhat like a campaign speech in favor of his re-election to the high office which he now holds.

The speeches are arranged in chronolog cal order, commencing with his address at the Charleston Exposition, April 9, 1902 and ending with his remarks at the Pan American Missionary service, Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Mt. St. Alban,

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1903. The range of topics discussed by the Pres ident during these two years is a wide one When in the South he was led to talk of our eunited country, and the part which forme Confederate officers or their sons played in the Spanish war. At Symphony Hall, this city, Aug. 25, 1902, and at other places, he discussed corporations and trusts, and the difficulty of controlling them. While comto \$6.25; clears, \$4.25 to \$4.75; winter patents, \$5.40 plaining of lack of power he promised to \$6.85; straights, \$5.30 to \$5.80; clears, \$5.10 to he kept, when we recall the Northern Securities case. At Haverhill, Secretary Moody's city, he advocated a larger navy. At Bangor he incidentally praised an author's book, which resulted in its widespread popularity. Again, at Wheeling, W. Va., he advocated publicity as a remedy for the trust evil. His utterances on the tariff as affecting corporations received widespread attention at the time, nor are they now forgotten. His speeches in memory of President McKinley are worthy tributes to his predecessor in the Presidential chair. The Philippine problem, too, was not ignored, although no policy for the future has, of course, been laid out; rather it has been his purpose to justify our action in regard to these far Eastern islands in the past and at the present time. At the University of California May 14, 1903, he extolled Taft and Wood.

of the Port of Charleston. Then follows his messages to Congress. The book is provided with a comprehensive index. If an notated it would have been of added value for quick reference to its salient features. The President may well stand on his utterances as recorded here. It is a noteworthy collection of Presidential views. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

In presenting the legendary story of the Nibelungen Lied and the Nibelungen Ring W. C. Sawyer. Ph. D., professor of the German language, and lecturer on Teutonic Mythology in the University of the Pacific, doubtless intended to give us a lucid presentation of the Teutonic legends upon which Richard Wagner's operas are based. Those who are not familiar with Teutonic languages and mythical history may gain from Professor Sawyer's simple and direct interpretation a knowledge of the Nibelung legends which have for their hero Siegfried Dr. Wilhelm Wagner's excellent prose version of the Nibelungen Lied has been selected for the author's purpose, although he has added details from the early life of Siegfried, supplied chiefly from the old folk-song of "The Horny Siegfried." He admits that he has abridged the original in many instances to accord with presentday standard of taste. Quaint terms, antiquated usages and many mythological allu-sions have been explained in foot-notes, but what gives added interest to the volume is the essay of the "Legendary in German Literature," by Prof. Fritz Schultze, the eminent German lecturer and author, in which he makes us acquainted with the gods and heroes of our heathen forefathers. After all, the most brilliant of all the heroes of German legend, Siegfried, is a mythological rather than a historical personage. Siegfried, the Volsung is, in old German mythology, according to Professor Schultze, the sun-god and the god of springtime. Brunhild is the Valkyr, whom the chief god, Wotan, buried in sleep and surrounded with the wall of fire "Waberlohe." Thereupon the sun-god released the virgin, the earth personified and took her to wife.

But he deserted her to devote himself to a new love, as the sun "turns from his first love of budding spring to the second love of glowing summer." This old pagan myth. drawn directly from observation of the forces and phenomena of nature, and of which we have a later echo in the allegory of the Sleeping Beauty awakened by the Prince, has preserved its more primitive form in the "Eddas"; and Richard Wag-ner, in his music drama, "The Nibelungen this earlier version of the legend; while in Nibelungen Lied the old heathen character only faintly, yet unquestionably enough, may be discerned.

The main portion of the book in which the prose version of Dr. Wagner's Nibelun-Retrospect of the Nibelungen Lied" and "The Argument and Sources of Wagner's Music Drama, The Nibelungen Ring." An appendix, consisting of an outline of the Volsunga Saga, and an index bring the book to a close. Books of this nature should increase our interest in the mythology of the race from which our English-speaking people are descended, while students of the opera and opera-goers generally will especially value the interpretation of Wagner's music, which is presented so simply and in-telligently. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Price, \$2.00 net.)

Curious facts.

-A vivid idea of the lack of the simplest ap plications of practical science in at least some parts of China is given by United States Consul Gracey at Fuchau. In all that city, with its million inhabitants, he says, there is not a single pump, nor even a windlass, or any other mechanical contrivance for raising most any Anybody who wants water must bring his own pail and rope and draw it up. Water brough from the river is carried on men's shoulders There is no such thing as a system of pipes

The lamps in use are also of the crudest sort. The whole of southern China, says Mr. Gracey, needs pumps, a public water system and lamps.

—The Chinese have twice sacked Moscow once in 1237, and again in 1293.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has made a new departure. The increasing scarcity of timber suitable for railway ties and the failure of substitutes for wood in the roadbed have led the Pennsylvania into a forestry experiment. One hundred scree of land have been planted with fifty thousand young locusts. The locust is a rapid grower, and, moreover, the timber is durable under the exposed conditions of ties. The company intends to plant two thousand acres of ground in locusts to provide for future construction and renewal of its roadbed.

—Snyder, the biggest horse in the world, is owned in Cleveland, O. The horse is a Percheron gelding, foaled in 1900. He is the tallest horse in the world, standing twenty-one hands (seven feet) and weighs 2700 pounds, probably the heaviest horse in the world.

—There is an elm tree in the department of Ardeele France which is vigorous and fourish.

—There is an elm tree in the department of Ardeche, France, which is vigorous and flourishing, though it has attained the patriarchal age of 793 years. According to official documents it was planted on the grave of a nobleman in the reign of King Phillip II., about 1202.

—It has been estimated by an expert in the employ of the Government that agricultural machinery reduces the number of the property of the prop machinery reduces the number of men em-ployed to do a given amount to one-third, while manufacturing machinery reduces the number to

-A yard of rain-to be precise, 36.52 inches is the recorded downfall of the last year in Lon don. It has been an exceptionally wet year even for the British Isles. The record is five inches above the highest previous total, that of 1879.

—Girls dressed in gaudy red, black and white uniforms are selling butter and cheese in the

streets of Berlin for a new company.

—Pope Plus X. has adopted a white dove, which was one of the pets of his pre-—Twelve years ago there were two thousand Japanese in the United States. Today there are

—The Chinese doctor sets up a terrible racket when called to treat the sick. This is supsed to drive evil spirits away, and it unqu nably acts well in a great many ca es. Civilization demands rest and quiet; all noise is barred from the sickroom. An American physician tells of a patient who had sunk into a coma precedin death. "Some one in the next house struck up the 'Anvil Chorus 'from 'Il Trovatore.' I was very much annoyed and distressed, and tried to stop it. Suddenly the pulsation at the wrist began again, the patient gradually opened his eyes, and motioned to his sister. She bent low, and he whispered in her ear: 'Te dum te dea, that is my favorite tune,' said he. He recuperated and

entirely recovered." --- When we read of the men who inhabited the caves of Europe at a time when mammoths dwelt on that continent, we seem to have gone back to a period so immeasurably remote that we can hardly picture in the mind's eye the apth the representatives of our race then presented. Yet, according to Prof. E. B. the present century representatives of the in mensely ancient Paleolithic period." came extinct when brought into touch with mod ern civilized man, show that the workmanship o their rude implements was below that exhibite by the "drift and Cave men" of Paleolithi

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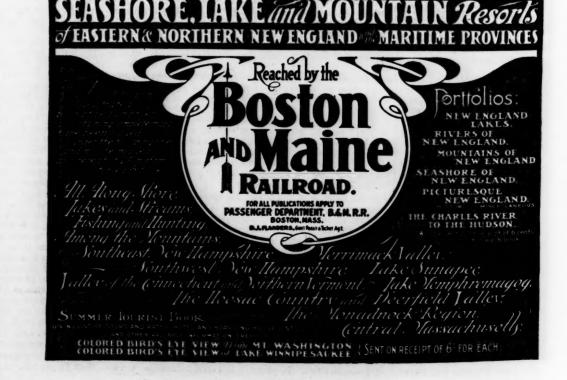
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The ostrich farm is located on the road between Los Angeles and Pasadena and furnishes, much interesting views for the uisitive tourist. The proprietor has anded it with every species of tropical of with beautiful gardens, fountains tus beds. Through these the newly traveler meanders until he reaches renicorrals of the ostriches and then pon every age of ostrich life. Before g the farm he passes through the low-room of the institution, where worth of ostrich finery is displayed there a dozen women are on hand to antly ladies from the large hotels of na and Los Angeles, thinking that the fresh, native-born, pure ostrich direct from the back of the Califorrich, purchase several hundred dol-orth. At these hotels they charge \$8 or room and board, so that people able to pay those prices have no trouble in buying a few hundred dollars worth of os eathers at a time.

Another source of revenue for the ostrich farmer of southern California is from the sale of the ostrich young. A prolific chicks every year. These are worth immediately upon their arrival about \$25 each and have a ready sale to the American Ostrich Trust, whose headquarters are at Phonix. Ari. Every temptation is given to the California ostrich to lay; and the eggs are carefully taken to the incubators, where they are kept warm for the period of six weeks, and after they hatch the little estriches are most carefully attended to by men employed for that purpose. During the day they wander about the green swards and chew the soft alfalfa; at evening they are taken into the incubators and kept in ong boxes warmed by lamps. In spite of this care perhaps ten per cent. of these young creatures are called away by pneumonia; thereafter their bodies stuffed are on sale for \$5 each.

The largest source of revenue to the California ostrich farmer is the sale of the ostrich feathers. These come from the ostrich in a crude and threadbare state; but they are so united that the modern admired article of the millinery world is the result. One ostrich farmer has advertised the California ostrich feather in the various ladies' papers all over the land; the consequence has been an immense revenue, almost beyond belief. Ladies from all over the country have remitted to, the institution, thousands of dollars are received daily by this enterprising ostrich farmer, and the California ostrich feather—the forerunner of a great industry—has been advertised all ever the land. Some \$15,000 are invested in ostriches, land and buildings by this ostrich farmer in California. Some \$200,000 per annum are received by him from the ladies of the land for the California ostrich feather. In all the wonderful productions of California, in all its vast enterprises, whether mining, oil, citric fruits, wool or cattle, no enterprise has ever paid such enormous profits as this ostrich industry. Looking over the history of the art we can see no parallel to the California ostrich success. Ostrich farmers thrive at the Cape in Africa and furnish to the London market \$8,000,000 worth of ostrich feathers every year. One African ostrich farmer is known possess ten thousand ostriches. No African ostrich farmer on the money he invested ever realized a fraction of that obtained by the California ostrich farmer, for the latter in the capacity of showman, breeder and feather vendor, realizes profits that are fabulous. The United States consumes \$2,000,000 worth of ostrich feathers every year for the decor-States buys all its ostrich feathers in States buys all its ostrich feathers in California the dream of the enthusiastic ing quite satisfactory.

"I kept strict account of everything," importer, of whom we have been speaking, will be realized. The trade in African

good as the African, for indeed the American ostrich is a direct descendant of the African. Not to be outdone in regard to quality of feather stock, this daring capitalist has imported a number of wild ostriches from the district of the Nile in Egypt to California, for it is well known hat the wild ostrich of the Soudan furnishes the finest of ostrich feathers; these he is now mating with the domesticated African import, the consequence whereof will be the finest ostrich feather of com-Looking over the vast revenues obtained by the speculators in oil propositions, the great citric fruit ventures of southern California, not all of which are profit, and the various other products, olives, figs, prunes, apricots, plums, etc., it is safe to state that nothing pays so well at this writing in southern California as the cultivation of that long-legged freak that comes from the

strich feathers is unquestionably

being affected by the enterprise and ex-

penditure of the California ostrich farmers-

The ladies of this country are finding that

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its decoration to the insatiable demands of

E. H. RYDALL.

In order to rear turkeys successfully, a dry soil and shelter from cold east winds are essential. It is a mistake to attempt to rear them on tainted ground, or on the same Gar after year; nor should they be zether in large numbers uniess very extensive grass runs are available. Turkeys are more often hatched and y natural than by artificial methhe former system is generally to mended. The young birds require reful brooding for the first few and this can best be obtained from a ther. The general treatment reyoung turkeys is very similar to oser attention must be paid to twenty-four hours after hatching re no food. During the following hard-boiled eggs and breadcrumbs may b ven, for which, after the second eal or biscuit meal imixed with seful addition to the diet. and rrhea. The young turkeys must be fed frequently during this period. of a fortnight grain may be introduced into the diet, including fine got. Small wheat is very suitable, but should be given in limited quantities. such an egg famine that prevailed last winmeal and wheat bran, should, however, be
the chief food until the birds are three or
four months old. Skimmed or separated
milk is better than water for mixing the
like is better than water for mixing the
limit of profitable production.

—The coffee tree reaches its maximum of
few weeks, should be given in a very wet
or sloppy condition, as this causes diarrhee
in young birds. Turkeys require more
desh as food than do chickens. Boiled
fresh meat or liver, finely chopped, is most



THE LIVE STOCK OF AN OSTRICH FARM. See descriptive article.

borticultural.

Fruit and Berry Notes.

The greatest number of prizes at the Pan-

American Exposition were awarded to apples grown in grass land. By that method

of growing fertilizers must be put on the

Setting Plants.

not learned the letter A of his business.

Yalesville expect perhaps about fifty tho

excellent in Duchess and Greene cour

Vegetables and Fruit.

Fruit Will be Plenty.

-S. T. Maynard, Northboro, Mass.

the class of pickers.

son, Orono, Me.

suitable. From the first week turkeys should receive an abundance of green food, such as cabbage or boiled onions chopped up fine and mixed with the meal. There is great danger in allowing the birds to run about amongst long, wet grass or in heavy rains until they are five or six weeks old. It is best to keep them confined in a limited grass run for the first four weeks, the grass being kept short, and if the run becomes foul, to move the birds on to fresh grass. Large, roomy coops are suitable for housing, but these should have wooden floors; the coops keys are given their liberty, the mother, if a turkey hen, will take them away to the

also give shelter on wet days. In addition to the coops, one or two extra shelters should be provided. When the young turfields, and they then thrive remarkably well, chiefly because of the new ground and the abundance of insect food obtained. All through the summer, and until fattening commences, the turkeys should be fed.in the fields and allowed to stay there. An airy, well-ventilated house should be provided for them. They should be fed liberally with soft foods, consisting of a mixture of meals and boiled vegetables, or roots in the morning and a feed of hard corn at night. E. R. L.

Practical Poultry Points. Vary the food.

There are various opinions as to whether There are various opinions as to whether made on a few trees each with acid phosnest eggs are desirable. It is claimed hens phate alone at the rate of six hundred will not be so apt to steal their nests if their nests have nest eggs in them. If a nest egg at the rate of four hundred pounds per is used it should be an artificial one.

Some of the women poultry keepers beat the men in making the most of a small flock. Mrs. Ellen Lawrence of Edinboro, Pa., reports a year's successful operations, and we give the figures:

eggs from twenty-thre-hens for the year, and the showing would have been muc better, of course, if none of the hens had been allowed to raise chickens, but we have \$51.10, less \$14 for feed, and \$3.28 for eggs, leaving a clear profit of \$32.82 for those chickens, which, added to the \$37.70, makes a total of \$70.52, or an average of \$3.06 per hen. The feed for the hens, except while they were caring for chickens, is not reckoned, but even figuring that at a dollar apiece, and that seems a large estimate, ation of its femininity. When the United and a part of the value of that returned to the farm, Mrs. Lawrence thinks the show-

> writes Mrs. Lawrence, "except what was fed to the hens. We commenced with twenty four Plymouth Rock hens, but we killed one and two died in early summer. hens were 2925, or 243\(^2\) dozen; of these, we sold eighty-eight dozen, at an average price of 21\(^1\) cents per dozen, amounting to \$18 77. A good price, you may say, but they were mostly winter eggs; we do not sell summer eggs unless we have more than we can use leaving only twenty-one for at least one-We used 1565, and as they were mostly summer eggs, we will call them worth one cent apiece, or \$15.65. There were set under hens 304 eggs, and at the market price at the time of setting, they were worth \$3.28. I raised 206 chickens to marketable age, not a very good showing, but some of the hens were set when the weather was still quite cold, and one of them left her nest and the eggs chilled, so that only one hatched, and quite a good many chicks died in the shell, after trying to get out, and the hawks took some. We kept a pair of guinea fowls last year and were not troubled by still quite cold, and one of them left her fowls last year and were not troubled by hawks. Those chickens sold for \$51.10, an average of twenty-four to forty-five cents each. Those that were used on the table and those kept on the farm were reckoned at the same price as the ones sold, of the killed, but Kieffers, Clapps and Seckejs promise each. Those that were used on the table same age, and that was fair, as the ones kept were of the best.

"The value of the feed for those chickens, and, of course, for the hens that were caring for them, was \$14, and consisted of rolled oats at first for a few days, changing gradually to a mixture of about twelve pounds corn meal, three pounds wheat bran and 13 pounds wheat flour, moistened with water or milk, if it could be spared, and warmed if the weather was cold. I also added a little salt and air-slaked lime, say a teaspoonful of the former and a tablespoon ful of the latter, to what feed I could mix in an ordinary tin milk pan. Occasionally they have some small potatoes boiled and mashed, and mixed with the other feed, and as they grew larger they usually had a feed of corn or wheat for their supper, but their ekens, except that for the first main dependence was on the mixture of ground grain."

Egg Markets Quiet.

The egg situation in Boston shows no special change except a fractional weakness in price of Westerns caused by heavy arrivals and the

A New York trade estimate places the tot? holdings of eggs in storage throughout the country at ten per cent. above the amount last year. It is believed that the increase will be fifteen to twenty per cent. by the last of the month, as eggs are still being put away in considerable quantities; this will give at least three thousand cases more than last year, thus doing away with such an egg famine that prevailed last win-

full at the close, although they were occasionally exceeded on exceptionally prime grades. Old potatoes continue scarce and high. Asparagus potatoes continue scarce and high. Asparagus is easier under larger supplies. Green peas are quite plenty from both Jersey and Long Island, and the quality is very irregular; strictly choice stock met a pretty good demand and ruled firm. Baltimore cabbages sold at well sustained prices; Norfolk stock nominally unchanged in the absence of fresh receipts. Cucumbers were more plenty; a few choice sold at sustained prices, but the market weakened. Florida tomatoes are in light supply, especially fancy grades which are higher and firm. Georgia peaches are moving fairly well at previous quotations, but the outside figure has become more extreme and is trarely reached. Plums are a little lower, principally because the It is suggested that all fruit growers take much pains to secure trustworthy pickers. Careless, slovenly gathering of the fruit may rob it of half its value. It often is necessary for those who live remote from vil-lages to provide quarters for their pickers. Usually, the better the quarters, the better On the average, apples do not cost more than fifty cents a barrel to produce, but they ought. If a little more time and care were given the returns would be better. Supbecome more extreme and is frarely reached. Plums are a little lower, principally because the condition was not so good. Strawberries lower under larger receipts and a slow trade. Fancy pose the sales averaged \$1.50, then the returns are excellent, and there is money at raising apples in Maine at \$1 a barrel. But when the price is \$2 or rising, as at under larger receipts and a slow trade. Fancy blackberries and huckleberries hold steady, while common and inferior qualities drag at easy prices. A few Maryland red raspberries have appeared and sold at extreme prices. Muskmelons of fancy quality are in good demand and firm, but the market is overburdened with medium and small-size stock, green and flat-flavored, for which any reasonable bids have to be accepted. Watermelons are without much change, but the outside figures are extreme. present, then there is certainly an excellent profit in apples, much greater than can be obtained from oranges.—Prof. W. M. Mun-

Current Happenings.

but the outside figures are extreme

ground chemicals, and mulch must be used At Morningside Park, New York, was in anundance. Phosphate rock, nitrate of soda and sulphate of potash are preferred. unveiled recently a brass tablet in me of citizens who volunteered for the defend No definite rule can be laid down either of the city during the war of 1812-15. This as to the kind or the amount of commercial fertilizers which can be used profitably on memorial was erected by the Women's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and an apple orchard. I suggest that trial be Historic Preservation Society, and its president, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, presented it to the city in a neat address, to which the Commissioner of Parks responded. Among the societies repre-sented were the Mayflower Society, Cologive some indication as to whether these fertilizers may be used successfully. If growth is not vigorous under proper culti vation, then try nitrate of soda at about 150 Sons of the American Revolution. The pounds per acre, when the leaves open, and tablet was covered before unveiling by a fac-Eggs sold, \$18.77: eggs used, \$15.65; eggs set, \$3.28, making a total of \$37.70 worth of Beach, Geneva, N. Y.

Mrs. Ann Sophia Farnum, late of New Haven, has bequeathe to Yale University In handling and setting out plants, never her old home for a "president's house, let the roots shrivel or dry out. After plants and cuttings are in the ground, never leave them just long enough to dry out and die. them just long enough to dry out and die. Keep them moist—not wet and sodden, but moist all the time. In setting out plants, Keep them moist—not wet and sodden, but moist all the time. In setting out plants, especially strawberries, spread out the roots and make the ground very fine about university in her will securities amounting them. In trenching stock, put the roots down deeply, and cover well half-way up to the stems. The gardener who fails to carry house is of brick with brown stone trimout the principles under this number has mings, and is beautifully situated on Hillhouse avenue, the grounds extending through to Whitney avenue.

nt of the New York Trib The apple crop in the Ozark section of Misune says that the idea of the Industrial souri is said to be very large and of fine quality. Extensive shipments of peaches from that sec-Homes for Inebriate Women at Duxhurst England, originated in the mind of Dr. Sarah Jean Anderson Brown, who was formerly assistant in the Children's Hospital, Rox bury, Mass. She was obliged to relinquish this position on account of spinal trouble, which confined her to her room for over a rop.

The latest reports from Connecticut peach sections are to the effect that a fair crop may year. She afterward took a special course in the treatment of eye and lear diseases under Dr. Knapp, and graduated at the head of a class consisting mostly of young be expected, particularly from the hilly orchards in the southern counties. Barnes Brothers at men. Later she sailed for North China, to Nalesville expect pernaps about my thousand baskets, and fully as large a crop is reported from J. H. Haie's orchard at Seymour and South Glastonbury. The large orchards in the neighborhood of Middlefield and Wallingford are said to promise as well as could be expected after the severe damage received by a portion of the trees between Soliments from southern Connecti. take up missionary work, but her health was undermined by the long ivoyage, and she returned to her birthplace at Waterford, N. Y. She subsequently became the wife of R. C. Brown of England, and resided there until her death, two years ago at Raleigh, Essex. The alarming prevalence of drunkenness among the working women of her adopted country excited her pity, and she resolved to make some effort to save those inebriates of her own sex who were not wholly depraved. She viewed the subthe best for years in Albany County. Early varieties promise particularly well. The output of ject from a scientific as well as a humanitarian standpoint, and she was convinced that amid healthful and congenial surround ings many women might be restored to use ulness and freed from a debasing habit. Such scanty reports as have been received Industrial farm homes, she conceived after much thought, were what were needed in the work of reclamation, and she Such scanty reports as have been received from fruit districts of Europe indicate a situation less favorable for American exporters. Fruit in France, Belgium and England promises well thus far. Apples will of course be wanted, but probably the demand will be considerably less ommunicated the results of her reflections to Lady Henry Somerset, who invited Dr. Brown to pay her a visit for the purpose of talking the matter over. The outcome of extensive than that of last year, unless prices this consultation was that Dr. Brown was asked to take the preliminary steps for the establishment of the philanthropy, and to Gardeners who sell from the street are carrying mostly spinach, radishes, onlons, cucumbers, peas, beets and turnips, some of these being hothouse or cold-frame products. Rhubarb and asparagus are mostly shipped by rall from towns some distance out. Prices of these native prodraise funds for its foundation and tempo rary support. Dr. Brown sent copies of a circular letter, outlining her plans, in vari-ous directions where they would be most effective, and she spoke to large audiences paragus and sold at \$3.50 per bushel, which is about the usual price for first arrivals. The light, and she spoke to large authences town, and sold at \$3.50 per bushel, which is about the usual price for first arrivals. The light, and she spoke to large authences in advocacy of the new home, raising, thereby, large sums from sympathetic people who endorsed her movement. Through her efforts, largely, the idea of the home made a reality, though Lady Henry town, and sold at \$3.50 per bushel, which is about the usual price for first arrivals. The light, rich land of that section is the earliest around Boston. Peas from near Providence and New was made a reality, though Lady Henry Somerset now seems to get the whole credit for the laudable enterprise, possibly on ac-count of no effort of her own to claim that Haven have been on the market for some time. These are styled "native," and sell as high as hose from nearby towns.

Asparagus is in moderate supply, and the deshe was the sole originator of the retreat at Asparagus is in moderate supply, and the de-mand falls off when peas, etc., become plenty. Prices are well sustained for the season. Hot-house tomatoes are higher, also mushrooms. Native hothouse cauliflowers, rather poor in quality, are in the market. Southern cabbages, beans and cucumbers are plenty, but tomatoes Duxhurst. An American woman has recently gone abroad to examine the features of English industrial homes with the intention of copying them here, probably with no thought that they were evolved from the beans and cucumoers are pienty, but tomatoes of good grade are in only moderate supply.

Native strawberries were of poor grade at the start and sold below best Jersey and New York stock, but are improving. The abundance and low price of Southern berries and the fairly good brain of one of her own countrywomen

The late Elisha S. Converse had all that should accompany old age, riches, honors and troops of friends. Though he had been

was clean in thought and deed, and he will meet with the reward promised the pure in heart. "Ever faithful" should be inscribed upon his tomb. The following are some of his bequests: To the Malden Public Li-brary he leaves a trust fund of \$150,000, to

valued friends of mine, recently visited New York. They are unmarried because the right men have not yet come along to win their hearts and savings. They do not con-sider themselves old. Neither do I, though I would hardly say that they are standing where the brook and river meet; in fact, some distance from that spot, though they are still near shore on the ocean of spinsterhood. However, they received a rebuke in the metropolis which they did not merit. Instead of going to a hotel, they lodged at a recommended house up-town in the metropolis, the lower part of which had just been changed over for business purposes. They were pleased with their room, which had an agreeable outlook, and was of the size to be found in the usual brown stone buildings which have been deserted by aristocratic getters-on who keep moving on toward the end of Manhattan Island. The young ladies felicitated themselves on account of their agreeable surroundings until they went out in the morning for breakfast in a neighboring restaurant. Then they discovered beneath their windows a monstrous sign, bearing in large gilt letters the horrible word "Antiques," and they found they had been sleeping just over a shop devoted to the

and the "boys" resolved to make him a garden not commercial

gold. To young men Mr. Converse was ever a wise and willing counsellor, drawing from the results of his long experience leasons that were a guide to those who had much to learn in business ways. He pointed the way to true success for many who now honor and revere his memory. But above all he was a public and private benefactor, doing as much in the cause of charity quietly and unostentatiously as he did in organzied directions, for he knew how to distribute the riches that heaven had given him in the spirit of the Master, whom he ever desired to follow. Elisha Converse was clean in thought and deed, and he will "Don't bring up any measly scarf-pin for a gift." It is to be hoped that in the wilds of nature he will be able to clean out his

upon his tomb. The following are some of his bequests: To the Malden Public Library he leaves a trust fund of \$150,000, to be known as the "Elisha S. at d Mary D. Converse fund," the income of which is to be used for the purchase of works of art. He provides a fund of \$10,000 for the employees of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, \$600 of the income of which shall be distributed annually to employees in need of assistance. At the end of ten years the principal is to revert to the Malden Industrial Society, the income of which is to be spent on the poor. The Malden Industrial Society, the income of which shall be devoted to the maintenance of the day nursery. The First Baptist Church of Malden receives a trust fund of \$15,000, the income of which will go to the deserving poor.

The Sausterer.

Two esteemed school-teachers of Boston, walued friends of mine, recently visited —Chicago special says grain traffic week be-fore last was largest in seven months. Receipts at Chicago were 5,269,000 bushels, a gain of six-teen per cent. over previous week, twenty-two per cent. over last year, and 164 per cent. over

the average for the past five years!

—As a result of the reduction made by the trans-Atlantic steamship lines, it is expected that Boston will receive 16,300 immigrants dur-

ing the next month.

—The destruction wrought on crops by countless plant enemies throughout the country is revealed by a report issued by the Department of Agriculture on "Plant Diseases in 1903." Beof Agriculture on "Plant Diseases in 1903." Besides the mass of detail regarding conditions in
the United States proper, it shows that the
coffee-leaf blight has accidentally been introduced into Porto Rico and measures are being
taken to stamp it out. Cocoa in Porto Rico
is affected by a black-pod-rot canker and root
disease. The tomato blight has practically
ruined the tomato crop of Porto Rico. A potatoroot rot has caused the loss of nearly the entire
potato grop. Orange scal has caused considerapotato crop. Orange scab has caused considera-ble damage in the Bayamon district. Beans and cow-peas are injured by various fungi. The po-tato dry rot continues injurious in the Hawaiian Islands. The cotton-root rot in Texas prevailed

isiands. The cotton-root rot in Texas prevailed to a greater extent than for many years, the loss being estimated at about \$2,000,000.

—The committee on gardens of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society offers a series of prizes for best gardens and greenhouses. Awards of \$160 and \$80 are offered for an estate of not less than these areas which have sleeping just over a shop devoted to the sale of ancestral relics. They did not invite any feminine Gotham friends to call on them, lest they should make sarcastic remarks about the surprising appropriateness of an accidental designation.

Sometimes a gift costs as much as it is worth and more, too. For instance, last fall, Blewit, who is very popular with his business associates, had a silver wedding, and the "boys" resolved to make him a graden not commercial of roses; best vegetable are for an estate of not less than three acres which shall be laid out with the most taste, planted most taste, pla

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Better one acre well tended than two acres half neglected.

Plan to send something to the local Grange or agricultural fair.

What is this commotion on the roof of the world? Evidently the Tibetans don't mistake it for Santa Claus.

Colonel Pew again leads an advance,-this time toward higher academical training for the officers of the State militia.

Even Mr. Mori's statement that the missionaire's use of English is very nice is delivered with qualifications.

Of course all the really gallant school boys will immediately present their bou-quets to the nearest schoolgirl graduates. When it's a question of permitting unin-

vited persons to snap undesirable cameras, even Christian Science may become muscu The boll weevil may well tremble. Scien

has assembled an army of parasites for his destruction, and the army is reported to be in transit from Guatemala. The latest prophet predicts the end of the

ersions at the eleventh hour. The final touch of that convict wedding out in Illinois was supplied by the two deputies who trudged behind the happy pair and whistled the wedding march

will give an unusual opportunity for con-

Sensible emigrants will probably realize that ten dollars is a suspiciously low pas-sage rate to a country where one is supposed to be able to pick up gold in the

If the question were put to an immediate vote Yale undergraduate opinion would probably be unanimous in upholding professional baseball as the college graduate's best field of activity.

President Smith of the Mormon Church should certainly be an authority on the characteristics and attributes of mothersin-law. His own mothers-in-law, he says. were worthy of their daughters.

There is still work for the public schools to do so long as any portion of the Massachusetts population can be fooled by a plausible person who promises to make money increase by "charming" it.

The fact is not specified, but one cannot help suspecting that the ice-cream man who recently got into trouble by hugging a fair young customer had been surreptitiously sampling the frozen pudding.

"Certain kinds of music prevent the hair from falling out," says Mrs. Amelia Weed Holbrook, "and other kinds produce bald-Some kinds of music, so called, also have a tendency to turn the hair gray,-particularly the kind produced by the misguided young woman who is learning to sing in the next flat.

Less than a dozen citizens gathered at the public hearing of the commission appointed to consider the height of buildings in Boston. And yet we have personally met more than a dozen who declared themselves horribly indignant over the new sky-scraper on Beacon Hill. Mere conversational indignation, however, will not prevent the growth of other like disfigurements.

about the banner of the determined Pennnecessary example? And if they do, will not womankind rise in defence of a dear prerogative; to err is human, moreover, and to iilt is sometimes the better part of wis-

New Haven will have a quieter Fourth than usual this year if Mayor Studley has anything to say about it; and apparently he has enough to say to make himself unpopu lar with many of those over whom he has been called to govern. He will have popu larity enough, however, with those who sufficiently respect the day to deprecate the abuses to which it has been lately sub

Cut-worms seem to be the most trouble some pest of the season so far. Bran mash poisoned will attract and kill them, or a little fence of tarred paper around each plant when setting out will exclude them The old plan of digging out the pests one by one is slow, but safe and sure. A rather suspicious report arrives from Ireland of an experiment in which all bugs and worms in the soil were killed by a powerful charge of electricity sent through network of wires, but American gardeners are hardly up to such a plan as yet.

Land that is not by nature and condition suited for the profitable growth of corn or potatoes, will not be very good for apples. Of course, the trees can be made to grow in rough, steep or rocky locations by liberal use of mulch, manure, hard work and patient waiting. But land which can be quickly and easily worked and used for regular field crops the first few years and then for green crops to be plowed under, will produce and maintain an orchard at far less cost, the saving in most localities being more than enough to offset the original difference in value of the land.

The strong point of the St. Louis Exposition is its agricultural department, which is quite as important and prominent as the manufactures were at the Chicago fair of ants. Most of the holdings are extremely eleven years ago. The whole history and progress of the world's greatest industry hown in a compact form. It is understood that the opportunity to prepare a complete history and record of agriculture in book form will be taken up by F. W. Taylor, chief of the department, a work likely to be of value to agricultural students. After all, it is the work suggested and stimulated by the great expositions recent years. The live-stock industry which finally proves of more lasting value has been restricted to a considerable than the shows themselves.

Great is King Grass, and welcome are his prime ministers, Mr. Clark of Connecticut, Professors Wheeler, Brooks, Gowell and the rest. To listen to any one of them urging the possibilities of New England's great staple product is enough to make a grass crank of every man who owns a little heavy, moist land. Among the points on which they all agree are thorough, repeated tillage before seeding, a smooth seedbed, thick, careful seeding, heavy, annual topdressing of chemicals or manure, or frequent reseeding. These methods cost more than the let-alone plan often practiced, but they pay better, too, particularly when hay prices are at the high levels of recent years.

While so many young people of the best native stock are looking for easy work in the cities, the best lands are being seized upon by people with foreign names at prices which their children will consider very low indeed. "The foreigners," exolaimed a New York produce dealer," will own all the good truck-farming country for hundred miles around New York, if our American young fellows do not wake up and get over that fool notion of rushing off to the city." In past years the young man who took up Western land often acquired a competence much sooner than his brother who went to the city, even if both succeeded fairly well. Desirable Western land is now too costly to afford any special opportunities, but there are wonderful bargains in the Eastern States. As soon as the situation is fully realized, values can hardly fail to go up with something like a boom in Eastern farm lands.

The apostle of "corn breeding," Professor Holden of Iowa, has been giving lectures in the central West explaining the methods by which he has improved corn to yield an average of not less than seventytwo bushels per acre for a series of years. Many large corn growers seem convince of the value of the method, which consists world at eleven o'clock, Nov. 16, 1926. This in sorting and selection of the seed by hand. One grower will put in thirteen housand acres of corn and has given orders that every ear be sorted for germinating powers and size as directed by Professor Holden. The protessor insists that the best ears only should be chosen; then ears showing faulty kernels should be thrown out. Butts and tips should be shelled off by hand and rejected. Next, the ears are shelled by machine, one ear at a time, showing any defects, and the poor seeds thrown away. The seed is separated into three sizes, and three sets of planter plates are filled, so as to drop the right number of kernels in each hill nearly every time. The success of Professor Holden's methods indicates that its general practice would add five hundred thousand bushels to the yield of corn in the leading corn-growing States. It would mean an average of fifty bushels per acre, instead of about thirty bushels as at present. The good results appear to be well proven and attested by best authority. Eastern growers must take up the idea The corn grop has been too much neglected in recent years. If selection of seed will increase the crop twenty bushels or more per acre, the result would make a welcome difterence in the feed bills.

Keeping Down the Milk Surplus.

It is an excellent sign of growing spirit, of courage and resolution, that so many of the milk producers have refused to ship milk to Boston beyond the amount for which sched-ule price is paid. As was expected, some of the contractors have already felt obliged to raise the shipping basis of their producers. When the patronage begins to lessen, other contractors may be obliged to follow suit. Such would surely be the result if every shipper would refuse to send a single car beyond limit for which full price is paid.

Much better sell to the creameries or con densaries, or make butter. The present eash receipts might be no larger than if all the milk were shipped, but every can of surplus milk held back strengthens the city milk market, and so helps to impart confidence to the price committee when the con-tracts are renewed. If shippers will keep close to the limit the battle is won in advance so far as concerns the hated surplus clause.

In reckoning the returns for milk not will the young men of New England rally better than at first appears. There is the strengthening of the market, as just noted, about the banner of the determined remarks as strengthening of the manual, as the manual team is as to whether each man will hon-breach of promise, not in anger, but with pers, and of which result each gets a share estly and bravely do his part, not only for outside parties. But it seems to be generated as the manual team is as to whether each man will hon-breach of promise, not in anger, but with in the steaully improving tendency of the conditions under which the milk is shipped Then there is the skimmilk which is often undervalued. Many farmers appear eager to sell all they have at half a cent per quart or less, which is about the value usually ced on this product by scientists. Even half a cent per quart added to the receipts for cream or butter shows quite a good total return. But it is becoming quite generally realized that for certain special feeding purposes skimmilk is worth more than was formerly supposed. Thus, if fed to early broiler chickens, or given when fresh and warm from the separator to veal calves with a little flour or fine corn meal, it will in either case increase the product to show a value of nearer one cent per quart more than that sometimes in the hands of skilled and careful feeders, the returns depending somewhat on the market for veal or chickens. Older chickens or fowls fattened on a part milk diet command a special price if properly marketed.

In reckoning the value of skimmilk the fact should also be remembered that its use on the farm retains much fertility that would otherwise be lost to the farm. This item alone is, in the long run, an important consideration. What gain to the farm to buy fertilizers by the bag, and ship away the result by the can? If the price is large enough to pay for the loss of feeding value and fertility, well and good. But the inflexible rule should be "No milk shipped at surplus prices." Better from every point of view to hold back the extra milk.

Farming in Japan.

According to the Excursion Journal of Tokio, the emperors of Japan have given attention to the progress of agriculture for twenty-five centuries, the industry having been recognized as a bulwark of the national prosperity. The farming class, it is stated, constitutes about sixty per cent. of the population, about 1,470,000 of the farmers being owners of the land they occupy, small, the average area of land to a family being not over 2½ acres. Rice and other tropical and sub-tropical crops are the chief products. In the warm districts two or three crops are grown in a season on the same land, rape, ginger, clover, indigo and beans being among the crops grown after rice. The cultivation of fruit and vegetables has made great progress in ent years. The live-stock industry extent by the prohibition of animal food by the Buddhist religion; but the importance of improving the breeds of cattle has long been recognized, a government breeding establishment having been established some years ago. Still greater efforts are made to improve horse breeding, which is regarded as of great importance to the organization. country. For some years past well-bred

stallions and mares have been imported from foreign countries. In 1902 the num-ber of horses was estimated at 1,833,173, and that of cattle at 1,282,341. As long ago as 1884 the Bureau of Agriculture and Com-merce established experiment farms near Tokio, and in 1893 branch farms were founded at six other places. At present there are thirty-eight of these farms under government control and 110 in sub-prefectural districts. Local agricultural schools are aided by the government, lecturers being appointed to give scientific and practical instruction.

Character and the Technical Graduate It is of exceeding interest that Bishop Lawrence should have chosen as the subject of his baccalaureate address to the class of 1904 at the Institute of Technology last Sunday exactly the same theme that Mr. Robert Herrick has been expounding in novel form in the course of his serial story, "The Common Lot," now running in the Atlantic Monthly. "The most vital in the Atlantic Monthly. problem before this nation today," said the hishon, " is whether the enormous development of wealth which is upon us in the com ing century, our great material possessions and our tremendous mechanical and industrial resources are to suppress and overwhelm the characters of men; or whether the spiritual elements in men are going to be great enough to use these modern instruments for the creation of a gigantic spiritual force controlling material resource, thus building up a people rich in material power, but far richer in all that goes to nake high character."

Every young man in these days finds it difficult to discover his place. He may be wonderfully well fitted for the work he wishes to do in the world, but years often elapse before he is able to prove this to people who have the work to give him. Meanwhile, perhaps, he marries, as Mr. Herrick's young man does, a girl with noble aspirations. Less courageous novelists dealing with the problems of our time have made the extravagance of the wife, it is to be noted, the cause of the husband's downfall. Such a solution of the plot is very easy, but not altogether convincing. The fault is in a man's self, not in his wife, if he prove a coward and a cheat. Young Hart in the novel is unable to repel temptation, and Mr. Herrick clearly shows such to be the case. "There are men in our communities, weak-willed creatures, who cannot stand the strain of a ten-dollar bill," said the sermon of last Sunday. "There are other weak characters who cannot stand the strain of one hundred thousand dollars."

To this latter class belongs Jackson Hart,—and hundreds of other attractive young men. His work, like that of many technical graduates, dealt with huge con-tracts,—he is an architect,—and opportuni ties to make more money than his commissions would bring him come all the time his way; if only he will stint on expense, substitute inferior material for that which his specifications call for, huge checks are handed him. To this temptation he succumbs, not because of his expenses at home or because his wife fails in any least partic ular to be all that a wife should be, not even because he has not enough work to meet in a modest way all proper expenses, but be cause he has so little self-restraint that he nust indulge in expensive enjoyments he cannot afford,-just like the men of whom the bishop spoke.

Do we not all know such men, nay, can we not from our personal experience sympathize with the temptations that make them stagger? Emphatically yes. Neither the novel nor the sermon is high in the air or at all removed, indeed, from our daily lite. Very well, therefore, may the words which the bishop in closing addressed to the technical graduates, apply to each one of us: "See to it that you so adjust your habits, your methods of life and thought that, while you keep yourselves keen and alert to the interests of your profession and do your utmost to hold your place and gain on it, you also maintain a right relation to society. . . . This is an age of team play, and the test of the character of the himself, but for the whole body."

Municipal Advancement.

President Eliot has made many valuable suggestions regarding public affairs, but none more wise and practical than those contained in his address to teachers on 'Preparations for Citizenship." He urged that children be taught important facts concerning every municipal department, so that when they became voters they would have intelligent ideas concerning the proper way a city should be governed.

Children are naturally curious, and in their desire for information will readily take to the study of anything that appeals directly to their understanding, as many things con nected with the carrying out of city works undoubtedly do. If this is doubted, the skeptic has only to observe the groups of children that gather around the spot where any public improvement is being conducted and listen to the questions that the little ones ask about what is going on and the pur-

pose of the undertaking. Those who might grow up with a knowle edge of municipal affairs would not be sub-ject to the wiles of political adventurers, anxious only to enrich themselves at the taxpayers' expense. They would start with an education that would be a safeguard against "jobs," bribery and extortion. Thus boodlers would be kept in check, for their methods of robbing the public treasury would be understood, and clean men, pledged to honest administration, would be elected. The cheap ward manipulator, under such a condition, would, in time, cease to exist. His occupation would be gone, and he might be relegated to the ranks of the dishonest men who receive deserved legal

punishment. Municipal problems can be made as interesting as history or any other branch of learning; they have to do with the immediate every-day life of the people, and their study in the schools would be of incalculable penefit in developing citizens who would soon outnumber the rogues and keep them in order. By all means, let us have courses of study relating to municipal matters, for through this means will be brought about much-needed reforms in our great and small cities that have been too long the sport of

The Colorado Outrage. The slaughter of non-union miners in colorado, through the agency of dynamite employed by union men, was an outrage that was as senseless as it was wicked. What the striking miners expected to gain by this dastardly act does not appear. It was simply the deed of revengeful, undisnen, who thought they had been wronged because other wage-earners exercised the lawful privilege of selling their

shot his neighbor in cold blood because he marked down his goods below the usual price in order to realize money immediately on his stock? Such a man would be a murderer, subject to capital punishment, and the dynamiters in Colorado are assassins who should receive the full penalty of the law for their orimes.

Too long have the public looked toler-

antly on rioters and shedders of blood because it was believed that they were men fighting for living wages. They have mis-understood this attitude, and now they have reached a position where they must be quelled by the military arm, irrespective of the justice or injustice of their demands on employers. They have lost all sympa thy by their fiendish behavior and must be treated as desperados and not like hones laborers who have a wrong to right. If they use physical force in their attempts to compel yielding to the behests of a union, they must expect to meet with similar opposition from those who are appointed to execute the laws and preserve peace. The New York Tribune, in alluding to this subject, says: "The stick of dynamite under a railroad platform is a little like the first gun fired over Charleston harbor in 1861. A great issue is joined. Those who are not for law and government and the protection of a man in his right to work, regardless of the opinion of fellow workmen and the protection of property owners in the control of their own property, are seen to be against law and to be allies of an-Therefore, we hear few apologies for the Cripple Creek miners and the course they have taken. They are ignorant men, no doubt, who have accepted the advice of demagogues and bave executed the villainy they have been taught.

Meanwhile the planners of the rece nassacre, directly or indirectly, have sneaked away, leaving the actual murderers to take care of themselves as best they can in their efforts to escape arrest. No legal punishment could be, as we have already said, too severe for these men, the insti gators and the actors in one of the most powardly and unjustifiable crimes in the annals of our country. Plutocracy may have its faults, but it never conspired to send innocent men out of existence without a moment's warning. Are all labor organizations as guiltless?

The Milk Company a Success.

The Boston Milk Producers Corpora ion is going ahead with a boom that surprises even its enthusiastic promoters. Milk farmers seem to be almost falling over ne another in their eagerness to be counted in with the movement.

At any rate, that is the impression sugested by the fact that in some towns almost every producer has taken stock in the ompany. Only a part of the territory has on gone over, but in this vicinity, at least, very thorough work is being done, and practically complete control is being secured through the ready co-operation of the producers. At this rate the company will easily control milk enough to be enabled to make a direct deal with the Roston contractors, if thought best, or to supply all needs if it is decided to hire a distributing station in Boston. It may be that the willingness of producers to join will result in more milk being pledged than is wanted, in which case those who do not join early will regret their hesitation. The embers of the committee engaged in taking subscriptions are delighted with the progress and with the resolute spirit shown by the farmers.

The feeling of courage and confidence is undoubtedly stronger than ever pefore, as shown not only by the readiness to take and pay for the stock, but also to hold back milk and peddle it or feed it to yeal calves rather than ship as surplus. This growth of the co-operative feeling adds strength to the position of the company. Presenting a closely united and resolute front under experienced leadership, they will be able to meet the wholesalers on equal terms.

It is encouraging, also, to note how little remains of the suspicious and distrustful spirit sometimes shown in the past as the last full profit out of our skimmilk. outside parties. But it seems to be generally recognized that the management is of remarkably high grade, comprising men of acknowledged business honor and good standing, chosen from the ranks of the producers themselves. In fact, the officers and directors are brimming over with zeal for the common cause and are putting in a great deal of time and labor for which they can expect no pay except the gratitude of their brother milk farmers. Probably less of graditude even than they deserve, for the average producer is apt to expect great and speedy results from the smallest of beginlings, when as a matter of fact final success must necessarily require time and patience and the steady support of the producers. Such is the progress of the moveme

that the company will no doubt be incor-porated soon. Probably an office will be pened in Boston and the work carried on in a systematic manner. The outlook was never brighter for the permanent success of united movement of producers

Watch the Crops and Markets.

It looks now as though the level of prices for crops of field and orchard would be lower next fall and winter than for several years past. Apples and most fruit promise large crop. Hay will be plenty, which implies a large output of butter and cheese Potatoes were extensively planted, and thus far a large crop is indicated.

No special shortage in foreign markets is yet in sight to help us out, although the war situation will, of course, take up some of the surplus grain and provisions. The country is going through a little spell of hard times, which will more or less check the ability of consumers to buy as much farm produce as they would like.

The outlook for the farmers cannot be called discouraging since the possibility of lower prices may be offset by large crops but it is best to look the situation squarely in the face and plan accordingly. Thus, if apples are to be plenty, better thin out the overloaded trees, and thus get fewer apples and a better grade. In a year of plenty, the fancy fruit sells higher in proportion than ordinary grades, which in such seasons are a drug in the market during the height of the season. Usually, however, the export market is good in September, and those who get barrels ready now, and rush their fruit off as soon as fit to pick, will probably get fair prices, even though the crop is a large

So with potatoes: the early dug ones will probably find a good, paying market; like-wise, perhaps, those which are stored until spring, but those sold at the main season of digging are likely to meet an overloaded market. In regard to hay, there is too much being held over, in hope of getting the extremely high prices of last summer. Such **Jager Standard Windmills** Chas. J. Jager Co., 186-188 High St., Boston, Max

products, about the only thing to do is to ssen the cost. Better cows, with plenty of cheap fedder, ensilage and pomace, will do it. Whether grain is to be high or moderate in price is yet uncertain, but to buy at wholesale for cash will certainly, in the long run, reduce the feed bills.

A careful study of the crops and markets all along the line will pay big returns for the time occupied. The situation may the winter time for the hired man -1.20 A. change from month to month, but the wise farmer will not be caught napping.

What is the Value of Skimmilk.

Three things chiefly govern in answering this question which is constantly being submitted: The condition of the skimmilk, its freshness, sweetness and purity. Hoard's Dairyman discusses the topic as follows: We believe that skimmilk from a centrifugal farm separator, fed sweet and fresh within an hour after it is separated, night and morning, is worth double, in its feeding effect and value, what ordinary skimmilk is worth, when separated either by deep setting, open setting, or the common skimmilk of the creamery. In this connection it should not be forgotten that an important part of the nutritive value of milk as a food lies in its purity. Freshly separated skimmilk is n its best form in this respect, if it is fed n clean vesseis. The second important consideration that

governs value is the age and character of the animals it is fed to. In hog feeding, for with a good fast team, and keep him at it instance, it is important to feed skimmilk to until about thirty minutes after sundown. young pigs rather than old hogs, if the largest profit is expected. A pig weighing fifty to one hundred pounds will make nearly double the profit from skimmilk that the same animal will when weighing 150 to two hundred nounds. Here comes in also the question of the kind of animals it is fed to. In our own experience, we find the highest profit in feeding our skimmilk, freshly separated on the farm, to registered and grade heifer calves. A likely three-quartergrade heifer calf at eight months of age will have consumed about four thousand pounds of skimmilk. With it should be fed say fifty cents worth of blood-meal, a dollar's worth of oats, and the same value in good hay or pasture. The returns in cash will be found considerably greater than if the milk is fed to pigs of the same value to start with. Now we come to the most important equa-

tion of all, the man who feeds it. So much depends on the knowledge and understanding of the farmer. Has he made any special study of how to feed skimmilk? he know that if fed to hogs in conjunction with some other food, say middlings, corn meal, boiled potatoes, etc., the value is greatly enhanced? This point was finely illustrate | by an experiment made by C. P. Goodrich. He found that a hundred pounds of good skimmilk would make five pounds of pork when fed alone. Also, that a bushel of shelled corn would make ten pounds of pork when fed alone. But he found to his surprise that if the skimmilk and corn meal were mixed and fed together, the gain from the union was twenty per cent. Then besides, there is an understanding of the value of cleanliness of pails and other utensils. This is particularly important with calves. Many a calf has sickened and gone wrong because of the fithy condition of the feeding pail. All these considerations are important if we get

In Europe the farmers have a much higher idea of the feeding value of skimmilk than is entertained by the farmers of the United States. The Belgian farmers fix the value of this important food at thirty-three cents per one hundred pounds. But this value is attained by the fact that the Belgian farm ers are thoroughly well posted in the art of feeding and developing young animals. This is a great consideration. Not long since a very successful dairy farmer said to us: "The more I study this business of dairying the stronger is my conviction that the keynote to the whole question lies in developing the calf. If a man goes wrong there he is apt to be wrong most every

There is a world of truth in that statement and it is easy to see what a bearing it has on the profit a man gets from his skimmilk.

Clover Hay Making.

Dr. I. A. Thayer has done a stateful of good preaching the gospel of clover through-

out Pennsylvania, says the National Stockman. I have heard Director Martin'say that his address on soil fertility was as helpful as any address on the subject he ever heard. In a recent issue of this paper Dr. Thayer says that he cures his clover chiefly in the shock, and that a rain does not damage it much. Those of our readers who do not shock the clover until it is nearly cured may fail to understand how this may be, but note Dr. Thayer's statement: He puts the clover into shocks "as soon as the stalks and branches have wilted, and before any of the leaves are dried." The shocks are narrow and broad at the top, so that they will not burn. Clover that is barely wilted settles together very closely, and water does not penetrate it easily. This method of making clover hay is practiced also by the Ralstons of Armstrong County, Pa., and they rather welcome some rain as soon as the wilted clover has gone into shock. I have made good hay in unfavorable weather by this method, the only failure being one year when the expected good weather did not materialize after several rainy days. But no good hay could have been made by any method that year.

The Farm Hand Heard From

It is very seldom one picks up a farm paper without seeing an article giving the farm hand a whack. That is right, Keep on whacking. It makes him feel better. He loves his employer so much more when he reads these highly concentrated items, providing he gets time to indulge in the luxury of reading. Give him to understand the farm is the proper place for farm hands; impress on his mind that he should be very thankful that you are giving him 365 days work in the year, and that his wages are greater than your great-great-grandfather cised the lawful privilege of selling their tremely high prices of last summer. Such labor independently, without consulting any organization.

What would be said of a shopkeeper who labor independently, without consulting any hay should be cleaned out at once, before the prospect of a big new crop injures the grease for the table; it will increase your bank account. Take all of your eggs to the

market; they are not good for farm hands to eat—they injure the digestion. Expenses must be kept down, as you are thinking of buying the adjoining half section and you will need the money. Kill two or three fat bogs in the fall and have hog three times a day. Fat hog is the stuff to hang to a hired man's ribs.

Be sure to have an early-rising hour in M. at least. It will not be necessary for you to get up before breakfast; about six is the time for that meal. If the farm hand cannot find enough work to keep him employed before breakfast he can cut and haul up a load of wood. It is good for him, makes him strong, increases the appetite, and his love for you is tenfold stronger.

Find fault with everything he does, whether right or wrong; it does him good; he will stay with you that much longer. Always go around with a long and sour face. Eat as fast as you can at the table. If you talk to the farm hand at all during meals tell him about some article you have read relating to the poor quality of farm hands at the present time. Take plenty of farm papers-six at least, one for every

Make the farm hand do all the hard work. Use walking plows, but if you have a riding plow use that yourself; walking is good for the hired man's legs. Send him out to cultivate corn about four in the morning with a good fast team, and keep him at it Probably you will have twelve cows for him to milk, and other work to keep him going two hours after he leaves the field. When a new hand comes give him all the hard work you can find for the first few days; that is the way to break in tender muscles. The farm hand likes this treatment and will probably stay with you.

Put the farm hand in the hottest bedroom in summer and the coldest in winter. Be sure to have a hard bed; he likes it; it makes him tough. These things will help in keeping farm hands from leaving you. Neighbors are going to ask Congress to revise the Chinese exclusion law. That is the proper thing to do; we need them. could use the entire Chinese empire, fill the farms full, make things cheaper and take the independence out of the American farm hand. Lower farm products. Corn is too high, wheat is way up. Farmers never made more money than they are making now. If you wish to take four loads of grain to market for the same price you are getting for one now bring over the Chinese. The American farm hand, who seems to be a great problem for some of our writers at the present time, would in a short time be changed to the incompetency of Chinese labor.—Breeders' Gazette.

The New Hybrid Abutilons.

The abutilons are among the finest foliage and flowering plants. They are easily grown and make fine pot plants, if grown so that they become shapely. They should be potted in pots suitable to their size when received, and keep them shifted as they fill with roots. When the plants get to be six inches tall, pinch out the tip, to induce branching. They should have a fine, wellenriched sandy loam, and should be kept well watered. Give them a sunny location until the buds come, when they should have solid masses, planted rather closely together so that they touch, but they make poor specimens in the open border.

SAMUEL A. HAMILTON. Roaring Spring, Pa.



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for farm hands tion. Expenses are thinking of section and you two or three fat og three times a hang to a hired

ly-rising hour in ed man-3,30 A necessary for ast; about six is the farm hand keep him emcan cut and haul good for him, es the appetite, old stronger. ything he does, does him good at much longer. a long and sour can at the table. and at all during article you have quality of farm Take plenty of

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IE HAY CROPS. Reversible track 5 ft. wide, 1

o. Will plow a new
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the land true,
18,000 tons of earth acres per day Disk Plow cu o 10 in. deep, 1 of these mach witch-grass, wharlock hardhakweed, thistle l plant. for circulars.

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on the capitalers in this line. , TIFFIN, OHIO. The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending June 22, 1904. Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals 67 70

Prices on Northern Cattle. Ber-Extra, \$6.00@6.50; first quality, \$5.50 (25.75; second quality, \$4.75@5.50; third quality, \$4.00@4.50; a few choice single pairs, \$4.75@6.80; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$1.75@2.50. Western steers, \$4.70@6.95. Store Cattle-Farrow cows, \$15@25; fancy milch cows, \$50@70; milch cows, \$50@15; two-year-olds, \$15@20; three-year-olds, \$20@30. SHEEP-Per pound, live weight, 2.80@3;c; cxtra, 4@5;c; sheep and lsmbs per cwt., in lots, \$3.00 @6.00; lambs, \$4.30@7.50.

extra, 4@54c; sneep and 18mbs per cwt., in lots, \$3.00 \(\frac{2}{3}.00 \) \(\frac{2}{3}.00 VEAL CALVES—3@54c P b. Hides—Brighton—64@7c P b; country lots, 6@

CALF SKINS-13@14c P tb; dairy skins, 40@60c. TALLOW-Brighton, 3@34c P to; country lots 2 a 24c.

Cattle. Sheep

New York.
At Watertown.
D Fisher 6

PELTS-50@90e. LAMB SKINS-25@35c.

Cattle. Sheep. Maine.
At Brighton.
Farmington L S O H Forbush H F Whitney 50 20 30 18 25

4 At Brighton.
J S Henry 32
R Connors 22
35 H A Gilmore 21 Co
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F H Webster
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D Simonds
J Freeman
Geo Cheney
M Abrams
J W Elisworth
D A Walker
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J P Day
J J Kelley H Look H Wardwell New Hampshire
At Brighton.
F L Cotton 27

A C Foss 21 At N E D M & Wool E R French Jones & Moul-Jones & Moulton S
G S Peavey 13

At Watertewm.
W F Wallace 50

Verment.
At Watertewm.
Fred Savage 23
A Williamson 12

Western.

At Brighton.

At Brighton.

At Brighton.

Morris Beef Co 289
Swift & Co 442
S S Learnard 112
S & Haley 160
A Davis 25
A Williamson 12

F S Atwood 4 At Watertown.

At Brighton.

J S Henry 42 11 Massachusetts.
At Watertown.
S Heury 43

Co.
W Daniels 124

Export Traffic.

In consideration of heavy shipments for a num-ber of weeks, the English market has suffered a ber of weeks, the English market has subseted a decline equal to \(\frac{1}{2}\)\end{a}te \(\text{th}, \text{d. w., with actual sales on States cattle at10\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\end{a}t2c, d. w. Sheep rule steady at 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)\end{a}t5c, d. w. No improvement expected during the coming week. Shipments of the week 2395 cattle.-no sheep or horses.

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Bohemian, for Liveroool, 450 cattle by Swift & Co.; 303, do. by Morris Beef Company. On steamer Cymric, for Liverpool, 375 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 375 do. by Swift & Co. On steamer Lancastrian, for London, 368 cattle by Morris Beef Com-pany; 275 do. by Swift & Co. On steamer Sarmatian, for Glasgow, 125 States and 124 Canada cattle by W. Daniels.

Horse Business.

A fair week's trade prevailed considering that A fair week a trade provided to the seventeenth. Fair disposals were made on Saturday at public and private sale. Prices on good horses still range high in the West. Some of the Western shippers sold out early and made tracks for the West. A number of carloads are reported to arrive tomorrow for the coming week's sales. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable 5 cars of Western were sold out, but sold at not extravagant prices. Chunks ranged at \$150@185. Draft horses, \$185@225. Drivers, \$100@175. At H. S. ern horses. All found sale. They cost high and it seemed hard work to effect disposals at \$100@ 250. At Moses Colman & Son's sale stable horses were sold in general at \$60@250. Ponies at \$100@ 250. Saddlers, \$200@250. At L. H. Brockway's were sold seconds at \$50@150. Western, \$100@ 200. One shipper sold 10 at average price, \$107.50. At Welch & Hall Company's there was a fair trade and prices well sustained.

Union Vards, Watertown. Tuesday-The supply of cattle arrives freely for home and foreign trade. Grass-fed cattle are in fair supply, of which butchers are a little shy about buying, making a difference of fully to \$2\$ lb. The trade could not be called active, and it would appear that prices were a grain easier o grass-fed stock. H. F. Whitney sold 10 cows, of 800@1000 hs, at $2@3\frac{1}{4}c$. R. Connors sold 20 cows, of 1000 hs, at $3\frac{1}{2}c$; 8 slim cows, average 750 hs, at 14c. J. A. Hathaway sold for home trade 40 steers, of 1620 fbs, at 6½c; 40 do., of 1550 fbs, at 6c;

35 do., of 1500 fbs, at 51c. Milch Cows and Springers.

Supply is not as heavy as a week ago. Some are left over. Trade is hardly satisfactory, although there are some choice milkers on sale, with a good many slim cows. Sales from \$25@65. Fat Hogs.

Prices have gone up to the from last week. Western at 51@51c; local hogs, 61@61c, d. w. Sheep Houses.

From the West 4800 head; all went to the New England Works. Very few were from New England, and these were not up in quality with the Western. The late range on Western shows a quarter cent lower on best grades; steady prices on the more common class. Price on sheep, \$3.30@5.55 \$\mathcal{P}\$ 100 fbs; on lambs, \$4.30@7.55 \$\mathcal{P}\$ 100 ibs. W. F. Wallace sold a small lot of 80-th sheep

Venl Calyes.

The range in quotations is unchanged, but the market is hardly as strong as a week ago. D. Fisher sold 11 calves, 130 lbs, at 4gc. J. Byrnes, ll calves, 125 fbs, at 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. J. S. Henry, 77 calves, 125\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, including 6 choice, of average 135 fbs. W. Wallace sold 50 calves, 130 fbs, at 5c. Live Poultry.

Eighty thousand pounds. Market lower. Fowl at 12@121c; chickens, 22@25c; roosters, 8c P lb. Dreves of Veni Calves.

Maine-Farmington Live Stock Company, 200; H. A. Gilmore, 15; F. H. Webster, 65; H. M. Lowe, 75; McIntire & Weston, 65; The Libby Company,

New Hampshire—F. L. Cotton, 6; A. C. Foss, 6; Jones & Moulton, 200; G. S. Peavey, 2; W. F. Wallace, 60.
Vermont-Fred Savage, 95; A. Williamson, 65; N. H. Woodward, 60; Dorand Bros., 20; R. E. French, 132; W. A. Ricker, 561; B. F. Ricker, 153; F. S. Atwood, 65; J. S. Henry, 97.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 99; O. H. Forbush, PATCH & ROBERTS

Commission Merchants EGGS, BEANS. BUTTER, MAPLE PRODUCTS. 18 NORTH MARKET ST., BOSTON, MASS.

9; H. F. Whitney, 2; R. Connors, 12; H. A. Gli-more, 22; scattering, 150; L. Stetson, 40; D. Si-monds, 11; George Cheney, 20; Myer Abrams, 20; D. A. Walker, 8; J. P. Day, 100. New York—D. Fisher, 62.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Brighten, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Stock at yards: 1730 cattle, 50 sheep, 25,513 hogs, 889 calves, 220 horses. From West, 1103 cattle, 25,200 hogs, 220 horses. Maine, 180 cattle, 35 sheep, 214 hogs, 496 calves. New Hampshire, 48 cattle, 12 calves. Vermont, 42 cattle, 11 sheep, 28 hogs, 97 calves. Massachusetts, 357 cattle, 71 hogs, 294 calves.

Tuesday—There were 1730 head of cattle, of which number 1103 head were from the West, Western cattle rule higher by 5c ½ 100 ibs on best corn-ted. The market is easier by strong ½ on country grass-fed cattle, and butchers seemed less inclined to buy, but do so at the decline. A. D. Kilby sold 2 steers, of 2900 ibs, at 6c. W. F. Wallace sold 3 steers, 4700 ibs, at 5½c; 2 cows, of 1210 ibs, at 3½c; 2 cows, of 100 ibs, at 3½c; 2 cows, of 5500 ibs, at 2½c. Scows, 6380 ibs, at 2½c; 3 yearling bulls, \$25 each, 1 at \$15. H. A. Gilmore sold 1 beef cow, 700 ibs, at 2½c.

Milch Cows and Springers. Market supplies not so heavy as last week, with some left over that were not sold. The real good cows in fair demand, but the market is good cows in fair demand, but the market stocked with many cows of inferior quality th go a-begging, and have to be sold low. Ti Libby Company sold cows from \$55 down to \$2 J. S. Henry sold 5 choice cows at \$50@56; cows, \$40@46; a few at \$28@38. Speculators we buying some of the best for Wednesday's sale.

Veni Calves. Near 900 head at the yards, chiefly from Mair and Massachusetts. Sales mostly;around 50 l The market is hardly so strong as last week. S. Henry, 65 calves, of 135 fbs, at 5½c; Easte calves, 4½@5½c P fb.

Late Arrivals.

Wednesday—The market for milch cows wilghtly stocked, and there was not a large number of buyers at the yards. The better class fou sale at about steady prices, while the more or nary grades sold slowly at easy rates. Be cattle are in moderate demand. Butchers we only buying for immediate want. Cows, bein only buying for immediate want. Cows, being grass fed, are great shrinkers. The Libby Conpany sold 3 choice cows, \$50@52; 7 cows, \$45@45 5 cows, \$28@38. U. H. Forbush sold 1 helf milker, \$34. J. S. Henry had on sale some 6 head, from \$30@55. S. H. Wardwell sold 4 oxel of 7000 hbs, at \$1. A. C. Foss sold 2 oxen, of 29 lbs, at 5½c; 5 c ws av. 900 lbs, at 3½c. W. F. Walace sold milch from \$27.50@60. R. Connot sold good milch cows, \$40@60.

Store Pige. But few on the market. Prices nominal, \$2

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

	Wholesale Prices.
0	Poultry, Fresh Killed.
	Northern and Eastern—
	Broilers, 3 to 31 ths, to pair, # tb 25@27
	Squab broilers, 1 th each, & pair 60@70
	Fowls
	Pigeons, tame, choice, P doz
	" com to good, \$\mathcal{P}\$ doz100@150
	Squabs, p doz 250@300
1	Western leed-
•	Turkeys, choice
	Turkeys, fair
_ '	Old cocks
	Western Frozen-
	Turkeys, No. 1
-	Chickens, good to choice
	Broilers, 1 to 2 tbs 19@20
1	Broilers, over 2 lbs 17@18
	Fowls, choice 13@
7	Live Poultry.
- 1	Fowls, P fb 12@12}
C	Roosters, P b 8a
	Spring chickens, 2 fbs and over, & fb 20@
-	Spring chickens, 2 los and over, y lossess 200

Butter. NOTE—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only.
Creamery, extra— Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes...
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes...
Northern N. Y., large tubs...
Western, large ash tubs...
Western, asst. spruce tubs...
Creamery, northern firsts...
Creamery, western firsts... Extra northern creamery. Extra northern creamery 118@
Extra dalry 138@
Dairy, first 16@
Common to good 12@14
Trunk butter in j or j-ib prints
Extra northern creamery 118@
Extra northern creamery 18@
Extra northern dairy 18@
Dairy first 16@
Common to good 12@14 Cheese.

OLD. New York and Vermont twins, best 829 N. Y. and Vt. twins, common to good 627 Eggs.

Nearby and Cape fancy, 🏕 doz..... Eastern choice fresh..... Western firsts
Vt. and N. H., fair to good
Western, fair to good
Western, fair to good
Western culls and dirties.
Western, storage-packed firsts Potatees.

New Potatoes—
Norfolk Rose, No. 1, \$\psi\$ bbl. 3 00@3 25
N. C. Rose, No. 1, \$\psi\$ bbl. 3 00@3 25
N. C. White Bilss, \$\psi\$ bbl. 25 50@3 00
N. C. Chill Red, \$\psi\$ bbl. 2 25@2 50
Charleston Rose, No. 1, \$\psi\$ bbl. 3 00@3 50
Savannah Rose, No. 1, \$\psi\$ bbl. 3 00@3 50
Savannah Rose, No. 1, \$\psi\$ bbl. 3 00@3 50
Savannah Rose, No. 1, \$\psi\$ bbl. 3 00@3 50
Southern, No. 2s, \$\psi\$ bbl. 1 50@2 00
Old Potatoes—
Choice bard Arcostock stock \$\psi\$ bb. 2000 60 old Potatoes— Choice hard Aroostook stock, ₱ bu.. P. E. Island Chenangoes Green Vegetables. Onions, Egyptian, P bag
Cress, P doz.
Muskmeions, Fla., P crate
Watermeions, P 100
Cucumbers, nothouse, P doz.
Cucumbers, nothouse, P box
Cucumbers, Nothouse, P box
Green peppers, P crate
Egg plant, P crate
Parsley, P bu
Radishes, P box.
Squash, summer, P crate.
Squash, summer, P crate.
Turnips, P box
Turnips, P box
Turnips, P box
Turnips, new, yellow, P bbl
Mushrooms, native, P bb
Mint, P doz
Leeks, P doz
Green peas, New Jersey
Fruit.

Fruit. Oranges— Florida, P box1 00@3 00 trawberries—

Mass, nearby, ₱ qt. 10@14
Dighton, cholce 9@11
Extra Belmont Marchalls 30@
Connecticut, cholce 10@11
Connecticut, fair to good 7@8
Hudson River, ₱ qt. 9@12
Jersey, ₱ qt. 7@10
Baltimore, ₱ qt. 5@6 North Carolina, P qt...... 6@12 North Carolina, P qt...... 8@13



BATES' GINSENG GARDEN.

0		
Wat	termelons, ₱ 100—	30 00@35 00
Me	edium	20 00@25 00
Pine	eapples, P crate	1 50(a)2 75
Hide	es, south, light green salted dry filnt	15@154
Calf	skins, 5 to 12 fbs each	1 85@2 25
Dead	con and dairy skins	65 270
_	Dried Apples.	
Evar	porated, choice porated, fair to prnedried, as to quality	5@61
	Grass Seeds	09.
Clove	er, Western, P tb	13@134
**	North, & fb	14@14
**	white, p ib	17@20
		15@16
Re	lfa or Lucerne, ₽ fbd top, ₽ sack, Westrsey	2 00@2 50
Jer	rsey	3 00@3 25
R I	Rant D bu	8 00@9 00
	Bent, ₱ bugarian	
R. I.	Clear Bent, P buard, P bu	20@23
Blue	Grass, P bu	1 40 21 50
Time	othy, prime, P bu	1 75@1 85
Time	otny, choice, & Du	1 95@2 00 1
Buck	kwheatng wheat	85 a 1 00
Sprin	ng rye	1 35@1 50
	Beaus.	
Pea,	choice	1 85@
Pea,	screened	1 65@1 75
Pea,	seconds	1 60@1 70
Medi	foreignums, choice hand-picked	1 850
Medi	ums, screened	1 65@1 75
Medi	lums, foreign	1 65@1 75
Vello	ow eyes, extraow eyes, seconds	2 25@2 65
Red 1	Kidney	2 90@3 15
	Hay and Straw.	-
Hay.	choice, P ton	19 00@
"	No 1, P ton	.18 00@18 50
**	" 3 "	15 00@16 00
		13 00@14 00

Straw, prime rye

FLOUR AND GRAIN

Flour.—The market is slightly lower. Spring patents, \$5 25@5 60. Spring, bakers, \$4 00.4 25. Winter patents, \$5 40@5 50. Winter, clear and straight, \$5 00@6 35. Corn Meal.—\$1 20@1 22 P bag, and \$2 60@ 65 P bbl; granulated, \$2 95@3 25 P bbl.

2 to \$\phi\$ translater.—\(\) 2 2 5 3 3 2 \$\phi\$ bbl.

Graham Flour.—\(\) Quoted at \$3 15 \tilde{9} 30 \$\psi\$ bbl.

Ons Meni.—Strong at \$5 15 \tilde{9} 5 40 \$\psi\$ bbl. for rolled and \$5 65 \tilde{6} 5 90 for cut and ground.

By Pleur.—The market 1s firm at \$4 00 \tilde{9} \$\tilde{6}\$ \$\psi\$ bbl.

Corn.—Demand slow. Steamer, yellow, 62c. No. 3, yellow, 60c. No. 2, yellow, spot, 63c. Onts.—Supply ample, prices nearly steady. No. 2 clipped, white, 50c. No. 3 clipped, white, 49c. Fancy oats, 54@58c.

Millfeed.—Market firm and quiet.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$22 50@23 00.
Winter wheat middlings, sacks, \$21 25.g25 50.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$25 25.
Mixed feed, \$23 50@25 00.

Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan 20a " " Ohlo 22a " +blood Mich 22a " +blood Ohlo 25a		THE	WOOL	M	ARKE	T	
"	Unwashed	fleece,	fine, M	ichig	an		20 a
" 4-blood Ohio 25@		" 1-	blood M	ich .			25 a
" -blood " 25@		** 4-	blood O	hio			25 a
	Pulled woo American	ls, scor	o X, 1 a				320

OLD LIME .- J. M. T., Greene County, N. Y. Burnt lime which has been exposed to the air for any length of time becomes converted into car-bonate of lime. In this state (air slaked lime) it is still a valuable material, and supplies time to the crop as well as exerting a sweetening effect upon sour soils, but the sweetening action is much less than is the case with freshly burnt lime. Air slaked lime has little or no action in the mechanical improvement of the soil. For this purpose, or for sweetening the soil, lime should be freshly burned. If the lime which has been exposed to the air as described is reburned it will have all the properties of freshly burn

stone lime. FISH AS POULTRY FOOD.-R. G. B., Bristol County, Mass.: In preparing fish for fowls we prefer to chop them up raw, add a very little salt and pepper, and feed in small quantities in con-junction with grain and vegetables; but for young chicks it is advisable to boll before feeding, and simply open the fish down the line of the back bone, leaving to the chicks the rest of the task. This food shall be given to layers sparingly, or This food shall be given to layers sparingly, or we may perceive a fishy smell about the eggs, especially if the fish is fed raw. All who can will do well to try this diet for their flocks, and note its effect on egg production. We have always marked a decided increase in the rate of laying following an allowance of fish fed in moderate quantities. There are hundreds of our readers who live near or on rivers or lakes, or the seashore, where they can get considerable offal fish, such as are either too small to market, or are cast out as unfit to be sold. Hundreds of are cast out as unnt to be sold. Hundreds of bushels of these fish are annually used for manure, either composted or plowed indirect. In this connection they are very good, though many a basketful could be put to better account by feeding them to your fowls; and they are very fond of this diet, though care must be taken not to feed it exclusively, for it may cause extreme

BREWERS' GRAIN SILAGE AGAIN .- A. M. Milton, Mass.: Director Hills of Vermont Ex-periment Station writes: I have never known of a practice of this character. I see nothing to be gained by ensiling the kiln-dried brewers' grains as they are today commonly sold on the New England markets. I infer, therefore, that the question refers to the wet grains drawn from breweries. Some twenty years ago, while I was at the New Jersey station, we ensiled large quantities of wet brewers' grains, which formed a nutritive and palatable silage, well relished by cattle. I see no reason theoretically that this material might not be put in with corn, yet I cannot cite any actual experience. If I had access to wet grains and could procure them at a low price, with my present information, I should not hesitate trying the experiment. a practice of this character. I see nothing to

THE BREEDS AS PORK MAKERS Results obtained in Maine, Massachusetts and Ontario show the feed eaten per one hundred pounds gain by various breeds to be as follows: Poland China, 407 pounds; Berkshire, 419 pounds; Tamworth, 420 pounds; Chester White, 500 pounds; Duroc Jersey, 522 pounds.

grain by horses or by steam motors. The cost ceeping seven horses for the year was about 00. At the end of 1902 they sold the horses and purchased a five-ton steam machine, ran it 5275 miles, carried 3875 tons, and burned 41½ tons of coal at a total cost of \$1849, showing a decided gain for the steam machine

FORCING A SECOND CROP OF BERRIES. A Vermont farmer reports success in produc-ing a second crop of strawberries last year by cutting off all the leaves and stems close to the ground after fruiting the first crop and applying a dressing of nitrate of soda. They blossomed again in September and produced a crop smaller in amount than the first one, but very profitable. The plan, however, could not be expected to work well except in cool, wet seasons.

Hackney Stallions.

SPITFIRE 389, foaled 1897; sire Wildfire 236, dam Constance 372. Second prize Philadelphia Horse Show, 1903.

HOTSTUFF, foaled 1901; sire Spitfire 339, dam Garton Pride 18s. First prize Boston and New York Horse Shows, 1903.

HIGH-CLASS YOUNG STALLIONS BRED AT CHESTNUT STOCK HILL FARM. PRICES AT-TRACTIVE.

MITCHELL HARRISON, m 21, 400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BILLINGS FARM

Woodstock, Vt.

Where can be found High-bred Jerseys and South-down Sheep, combined with the vigor and consti-tution imparted by sweet hill pastures and pure water of Vermont, giving the essential qualifications necessary for foundation stock. No inferior animals kept in either herd or flock or offered for sale at any price. For particulars address the manager, GEORGE AITKEN, Woodstock, Vt.

Save 20 Cents Per Sheep On Every Sheep You Shear with

Stewart's Improved 1904 Sheep-Shearing Machine
Price Only \$12.75.

The day of the old-fashloned hand shears is past.
No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work be done for nothing.
Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with machines and get one pound of wool extra per head. It will more than cover the cost of shearing. Send today for valuable book, "Hints on bhearing." It is free and will save you money.

CUICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 108 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO.

A NEW RECORD

For draft geldings of any breed was made in the Chicago Auction Market on March 23 last when a high-grade Clydesdale gelding was seld for \$665 to Messrs. Armour & Co. We are the oldest and largest importers of CLYDESDALES in America and we are now offering extraordinary bargains in this breed and also in MHIREN, MUFFOLKS, HACK-VEYS and GERMAN COACHERS.

Call and see us or write. Alex. Galbraith & Son. Janesville, Wis. Branches at Spokane, Wash., and Brandon Man.

DARK RED SHORT-HORNS.

Must Reduce My Stock And will make attractive prices on a dozen head of females and ten young bulls, all Cruickshank tops and selected from milking strains as well as beef. IMP. NONPAREIL KING 190863, at the head of the herd.

R. L. BOLITHO Alden la.



PERCHERON and FRENCH COACH STALLIONS.

Carriage and Coach Berkshire Hogs. Scotch Collie Pups. E. S. Akin, Ensenore, N.Y

JAS. E. SILVERTHORN, ROSSVILLE, IND.

BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED

SHORT-HORNS.

FOR SALE

Bay mare, 7 years, 16 hands, sound and smooth wears nothing but harness, very steady, loves company; with very little work paced 5 miles from 2.18 to 2.218 in one afternoon. Will take promising stud colt as part payment. Any one wanting something cheap and cheap looking need not apply.

W. LEGGETT, Jacksonville, Ili



CHARACTER ON HORSEBACK

Many a peculiar sight one sees on horseck. Did it ever occur to you that a horse raced in this condition becomes very much overheated. The saddle with its weight rubs the back. Under the bridle and straps are little sore and chafed spots. Soothe and refresh by the use of Glosserine. Article of great value in a stable. C. N. CRITTENTON CO., 115 Fulton St., New York.

J. C. KEITH 1000 Main St., Brookton, Mass.

Horses, Mules and Ponies

and manufacturer of Carriages, Wagons, Harness and Horse Goods of every description. Auction Sales every Friday at 10 a.m.

PRIVATE SALES DAILY. We carry a stock of single and double dump carts, farm and team wagons, and have the largest stock of harness of any concern in New England and sell at the lowest prices. Low down and regular end spring Boston style milk wagons. All correspondence cheerfully and promptly answered.

The Hill Home Shropshires

Have won the open flock prize for three years in succession, 1901, 1902, 1903; one car of superior yearling rams and one car of yearling rams and one car of yearling rams and ewes of high quality under fit for the coming fair season. Write for prices.

J. G. HANMER, Prop., BOX 278. BRANTFORD, ONT.

Queen Quality Herd of Begistered
Durocs.

We are offering well-bred early spring boars, choice
glits ready to breed, June pigs of good blood and
breeding. Also some very fine August pigs, either
sex. Everything with good color, good bone, lengthy
and strictly Queen Quality.
IRA R. JORDAN, Palestine, Ill.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kiu, and all other persons interested in the estate of ANN MAL-VINA ALDEN, late of Medford, in said County, decased. persons interested in the estate of ANN MAL-VINA ALDEN, late of Medford, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been preserted to said Court, for Probate, by Blanche J. Lubin, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the tweifth day of July, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, f.r three successive vecks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHABLES J. MCINTIEE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

Experimental the second of the said court.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of LOUISA RICHARDSON, late of Everett, in said County of Middlesex, deceased.

WHEREAS, the American Bonding Company of Baltimore, sur-ty on the bond given to said Court by Willis W. Stover, administrator with the will annexed of said estate, has presented to said Court its petition praying that it may be discharged from all further responsibility as such surety, and that Willis W. Stover, administrator with the will annexed, may be ordered to furnish a new bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fifth day of July, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this cita.

If any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachus Erts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this thirteenth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of ELIZABETH GALLETLY, late of Somerville, in said County of Middlesex, deceased.

WHEREAS, Henry Galletly, executor of the will of said deceased has presented to said Court his petition praying the Court to examine into and determine the extent, amount and validity of any advances made by said deceased to her son, Charles S. Galletly of said Somerville, and of the lien for the payment of any balance due upon the real estate devised to the petitioner in trust for said Charles S. Galletly, and to make such other and further decrees and orders as in the matter shall seem fitting.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fifth day of July, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this cita-

granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by mailing a copy thereof to each of you seven days, at least, before said Court, and by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this ninth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and tour.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To FELIX CONLAN, executor of the will of Elizabeth McLaughlin, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent:

You are hereby ordered to notify all known creditors of said insolvent estate that the Court will receive and examine all claims of creditors against said insolvent estate at the Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of July, A. D. 1904. and on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of July, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, respectively, that they may then and there present and prove their claims.

And you are ordered to give to all known creditors at least seven days written notice, by mail or otherwise, of the time and place of each meeting, and cause notices to be published once in each week for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said meeting.

Six months from the date hereof are allowed to creditors within which to present and prove their claims.

You will make return hereof, with your doings

claims.
You will make return hereof, with your doings hereon, on or before the date of said first meeting, July 12. 1904.
Witness, CHABLES J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, at Cambridge, this tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT. To the next of kin and all others interested in the estate of MARY DRISCOLL, otherwise called MARY COTTER, late of Somerville, in

MIDDLESEX, 88.

called MARY COTTER, use of said dounty, deceased.
WHEREAS, L. Roger Wentworth, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court, for allowance, the first account of his administration on said estate, and application has been made for a distribution of the balance in his hands among the next of kin of said deceased:

application has been made for a distribution of
the balance in his hands among the next of kin
of said deceased:
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate
Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County
of Middlesex, on the twenty-eighth day of June,
A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to
show cause, if any you have, why said account
should not be allowed and distribution made according to said application.
And the petitioner is ordered to serve this
citation by publishing the same once in each
week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published
in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at
least, before said Court, and by delivering or mailing, postpaid, a copy or this citation to all known
persons interested in the estate seven days, at
least, before said Court.
Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire,
First Judge of said Court, this seventh day of
June, in the year one thousand nine hundred
and four. W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of 8 ARAH L. HAVEN, late of Waterville, in the County of Kennebee, and State of Maine, deceased.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court, by William H. Spencer, with certain papers purporting to be copies of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of the probate thereof in said State of Maine, duly authenticaed, representing that at the time of her death, said deceased had estate in said County of Middlesex, on which said will may operate, and praying that the copy of said will may be filed and recorded in the Registry of Probate of said County of Middlesex, and the said County of Middlesex, and the recorded in the Registry of Probate of said County of Middlesex, on the weith the said County of Middlesex, on the weith-sixth day of July, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the first publication to be thirty days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX. 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of SAMUKL S. DANFORTH, late of Framingham. In said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, George A. Reed, the special administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance, the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate. Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-paid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MOINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this second day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of SAM-UEL S. DANFORTH, late of Framingham, in UEL S. DANFORTH, late of Framingham, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, George A. Reed, the executor of the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance, the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said executor is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSERT'S PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this second day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E ROGERS, Asst. Register.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the order.

WEDDING announcements and invitations correct style, finest quality. Prices quoted. MELVIN W. KENNEY, The Picture Shop, 65 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

DICTURES for wedding gifts. Make your suggestion, whether head or landscape preferred and amount you desire to spend. We can select, frame correctly in latest style and ship by express. Photographs, water-colors. Prints all prices; \$3.00 and upward. Always on hand. MELVIN W. KENNEY, The Picture Shop, 65 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL Poultry Book, "Poultry Handicraft"— Hundreds of useful devices and conveniences for poultry keepers. All about incubation, home-made brooders, caponizing, etc. Over 100 illustrations. Fifty cents postpaid. F. FISKE, Holliston, Mass. WEDDING invitations and announcements. Best style and quality. Send for samples. SHAW-MUT STATIONERS, 15 Josephine street, Dorches-

WANTED—Work at care of live stock, poultry, gar-den and lawn, where experience and good judg-ment are needed more than strength. Moderate wages. Address, VETERAN, Ploughman Office.

WANTED—Two Protestant middle-aged women or invalids to board reasonable in private family; good, pleasant, healthy location and society; five minutes walk to cars. E. R. FAY, Winter Street, Framingham Centre, Mass.

NGUS Bull for Sale—Registered, 20 months old price, \$85. E. A. MOYER, Rural Route 1, Arcola

WE furnish good situations in Christian families at good wages at all kinds of housework. Write to SALVATION ARMY EMPLOYMENT DEPART-MENT, 124 W. 14th street, New York City. DOSITION as working foreman on farm, by married man; had experience farming for self. S. M. FAULKNER, Box 302, Holliston, Mass.

MERICAN man, married, wishes position as team ster on farm; good milker; no liquor. C. BE VANS, Washington Depot, Ct.

XPERIENCED milkman wants position in or around Boston. T. B. MURPHY, Spear St. Dairy Burlington, Vt. GOOD man on farm wanted; must be good milker; competent to run a retail milk route some of the time, and strictly temperate; send references and price per mouth. M. R. ROBBINS & SON, Brattle-boro, Vt.

MBIT(OUS man and wife, or single man, withou children, for steady work on farm; good tene ment; no cows, no smoking, no liquor; must be extra good ox teamster. DAVID BOOTH, Stratford, Ct. BRIGHT, quick boy, 16 or 18 years of age, to work on a market garden. Address 129 BOWLES ST Springfield, Mass.

DELIA BLE married man on farm; good milker and teamster; no liquor; state wages wanted, with tenement. A. N. BRICKETT Gile Street, Haverhill Mass. DELIABLE men over thirty years of age to repre is sent us in old and new territory; good, perma nent position. C. R. BURR & CO. Nurserymen Hartford, Ct.

GOOD, reliable man to work on farm; good milker and teamster; references expected. M. M. WOOD, P. O. Box, Waterbury, Ct.



A Clever Rig

Attracts considerable attention, especially if everything is in keeping. A harness, a cart, whip, driver, and all must be quite like the grooming and attention shown to the horse. A horse to be lively, well and attractive must be properly fed. Glosserine will nourish his skin and produce soft, silky hair. Per-fectly harmless. Article of unquestionable value. Found in the best stables. Printed matter if you want it. Price \$2. delivered.

W. R. FARMS CO., BOSTON, MASS.,

Our Domes.

The Workbox

GIRL'S MOBTAR BOARD CAP CROCHETED. Two skeins of Germantown yarn are required. Use the slipper stitch which forms ridges. Begin in centre of crown, chain 4, join, and into the ring thus formed work 8 single crochet, join.

2d row-Make 3 stitches in first stitch, 1 id, and repeat around. The 4 increased stitches form the corners of the mortar board. Work round and round, always increasing (or working 3 in the corner) until 28 rounds in all have been worked, then crochet 1 round without increasing.

The crown of the cap is now the proper size, and the decreased portion on the underside of the crown is now to be worked. To do this crochet 13 rounds, skipping 2 stitches at each corner, after which the cap should be the proper size, and the decrease portion on the underside of the crown is now to be worked. To do this crochet 13 rounds, skipping 2 stitches at each corner, after which the cap should be the proper size for the head. If it is not, continue to crochet in the same manner until it is.

With double wool now male the band of the cap by crocheting 5 rounds plain, without increasing or decreasing. The stitches in these rounds are taken up double to give additional firmness. Finish centre off with a pompon. A tassel may be added to one of EVA M. NILES.

Importance of Pure Air.

Just why people live is sometimes a question, when one stops to consider how they live, under what conditions, and with what carelessness along just the line of greatest importance. In these days when hygienic food has come to be considered of such paramount importance, and the matter of pure food and pure water is given much the and consideration, even then, pure air, which in reality is far above all else in importance, receives little or no attention.

One hesitates to take into his system food which bears the ban of unhygienic conditions or is poorly made, or impure in any way, but he gives no thought to the air ch he is constantly taking into his lungs and which nature has provided for the rebuilding and renewal of the whole system. Indeed, nature has made provision whereby the air in the lungs may be changed from sixteen to twenty thousand times a day, and if that air be pure, the result under nature's laws will be the best of health and spirits.

Every human being is much like a ma chine which must constantly be oiled to remain in good condition. The lubricant in this case is pure air, and it is that which keeps the entire machine running smoothly and doing its work. But just as grit clogs and blocks the mechanical apparatus, so foul, impure air slowly but as surely clogs the human mechanism and eventually breaks up the delicate machinery. The busy man or woman may forget all about the air of a room, but the results are, nevertheless, just as certain.

It is said that three-fourths of all sickness can be traced to foul air, because that amount of time is spent indoors, in sleepingrooms, offices, restaurants, cars, schoolrooms, churches, halls, etc. From thirty to fifty cubic feet of pure air are necessary and should be available for every person confined in a room, office, schoolroom, work shop or wherever one may be, in order to maintain the requisite amount of pure air for lungs. A room ten feet high, fifteen feet wide and twenty feet long contains three thousand cubic feet of air; one person will vitiate it in about one hour and two or more persons in a correspondingly shorter time.

Think what this means and consider what the conditions are in many offices, schoolrooms, churches, etc. Is it any wonder, then, that men come home after the day' work tired and worn out? Is it strange that children are ready to take every disease that offers? Do you wonder that women who are so much indoors lose energy and enthusiasm?

The late Prof. Willard Parker, in a le ure delivered before a class of medical students, made the following very forcible illustration of how the air of a room was constantly vitiated:

"If, gentlemen, instead of air, you sup pose this room filled with pure, clear water and that instead of air, you were exhaling, twenty times a minute, a pint of milk, you can see how soon the water, at first clear and sparkling, would become hazy and finally opaque; the milk diffusing itself through the water, you will thus be able to appreciate also, how at each fresh inspiration, you would be taking in a fluid that grew momentarily more impure. Were we able to see th air as we see the water, we would at once appreciate how thoroughly we are contami nating it, and, that unless there be some vent for the air thus vitiated, and some opening large enough to admit a pure supply of this very valuable material, we will be momentarily poisoning ourselves as surely as if we were taking sewage matter into our stomachs

Professor Parker's words are almost start ling in the picture they present, not because they are new to us, but because in carelessness more than in ignorance, men and women will tolerate such conditions of impure air where they would shudder in horror were it possibe to see the foulness with the eves.

No one, in very truth, has a right to be careless, to torget and ignore those places which impose sweat shop conditions, whether in full measure or only in part. It is the part of those who know to insistnot merely for themselves, but for othersto insist upon purity, absolute purity in ventilation in homes, in living rooms and sleeping rooms as well, in schools, in offices, in public halls. Science has made it possi ble to secure purity of air and good ventilation, and it is surely worth while in the results accomplished if good conditions exist, and in the general improvement of health and spirits.—Manchester Union.

Coffee and Tea as Food.

"Coffee with milk in it is a very different thing chemically from coffee without milk,' said Prof. Harvey W. Wiley, head of the Agriculture. "It is something more than a mere mixture. A chemical action takes place which alters both the milk and the coffee, with the gelatine compounds which form a large part of the milk.

The professor paused, and proceeded to emphasize his next statement.

'Yes," he continued, "there is a sort of tanning operation on a small scale—making popular error. The statement is frequently absurd. I mention it merely because is made with hot milk, the two being

some people without any knowledge of organic chemistry, and hearing about the operation of the tannic sold in coffee, have jumped to this hasty and ridiculous conclu-sion. The living tissues of the stomach are impervious to the action of this or any other of the many chemical ingredients of food. Were it otherwise the acids secreted by the mach would act upon it and the stomach would digest itself.

"But to return. Tannin makes gelatine insoluble in water. This is why it preserves leather. The milk is broken up and separated, but the minute leathery particles are quite digestible. They are no longer milk, but they are a nutritious food. And at the same time the tannic acid, having entered into combination, is eliminated and the coffee has lost its bitter taste. What is true of coffee is true of tea. Both have similar chemical properties. The addition of milk is for the same purpose, and is followed by the same chemical reaction. It is a mistake to imagine that coffee and tea are purely stimulants. The fact is both possess large amounts of food properties such as sugars, starch and proteids. Coffee has more than tea, and as between the two, if either are harmful it is more apt to be the tea. Both act upon the nerves, stimulating them to activity. The harm from too much coffee or tea drinking comes from the reaction of the nerves after the effect of the stimulant has passed away. If the stimulation is not excessive there is no more harm done than in stimulating the stomach with hot water or food, or stimulating the body with exercise, or the brain with thought or

"One of the adulterants of ground coffee. namely, chicory, is a valuable addition to its food qualities. There is no objection to chicory if it is sold as such. It gives a peculiar flavor to the coffee, and many people who have become accustomed to the mixture prefer it to the pure office. There is more nourishment and less stimulant in it, the chicory giving what is called body to the drink. In France it is almost impos sible to get pure coffee, and the majority of the people there, if it were served to the would object to it. There are large farms in California for growing chicory, which is a root resembling the beet, and I have seen as many as 1500 acres planted in it. The root is prepared at factories, being sliced and dried and then ground up. The tops are sold as greens and are often mixed with spinach.

"There are many other means used for adulterating coffee which are purely fraudulent. Peanut and other shells are browned and ground up to resemble the ground coffee; even the unground coffee is adulterated. What are known as dead berries are mixed in with the good ones, which not only increases the weight, but seriously im pairs the flavor. A few years ago it was a ommon practice to manufacture coffee perries out of a cheap dough or paste. hese were colored green to mix with the inroasted coffee, while others were made brown to mix with the roasted. The cheapening of the genuine article during the past two years has made it unprofitable to resort to this elaborate means of adulteration, and it has been almost, if not entirely, discontinued. With real coffee at ten and fifteen cents a pound it did not pay.

"The Government inspection of tea when it comes into this country almost does away with the possibility of adulteration. When it is occasionally done, however, two methods are used. One is the addition of spent leaves. These are the grounds of tea which have already been used, and from which most of the strength has been extracted. These general physical proper ties are preserved, and when they are dried they resemble the fresh leaves sufficiently to allow of their mixture in moderate quantities with the second-grade teas without etection except by an expert. The thrifty hinaman is the man who works out this process of adulteration. He is a great tea irinker himself and hates to spend money By selling the remains of his refreshment, he gets his drink at a much reduced rate which resemble tea leaves and are used to mix with them. The willow, the beech and the black current are employed for this purpose. The experts in the customs department can usually tell these, and this method of adulteration is seldom practiced now. The most common thing done to tea is what is called "facing." This consists of the use of mineral substances to in crease the weight and improve the color. For this purpose dealers make use of Prussian blue, indigo, turmeric, plumbago, gypsum, terra alba and soapstone. These are all comparatively harmless. But there are reports that they sometimes use arsenic, copper and green vitriol. Of course, any artificial increase in the weight reduces the amount of tea which the purchaser supposes he is getting, and is to that extent a fraud. Besides, cheap teas are made to resemble

what they are not. So the entire practice is reprehensible. "The pleasure and profit of most tea drinking and coffee drinking is lost by faulty preparation. The flavor is dependent upon very volatile substances which are easily dissipated by boiling. This is par-ticularly true of tea, which should never be oiled. It should be made in a closed yessel and care should be taken that the tea leaves should not be left for any length of time in contact with water at or near the boiling point. There are some bitter extractive principles in the leaves which are slowly soluble, and which in time will defee may be boiled a moment or two in a tight vessel, but just as soon as the steam begins to pour out the process should be ontinued. The reason is the same. At the high temperature the bitter extractive principles will come out and many of the more volatile substances to which the coffee owes its flavor will be dissipated. Turkish coffee is made by grinding the coffee to a fine, impalpable powder which is mixed with the water and is drunk with the great strength.

"Here the clear coffee is generally preferred, and the difference is secured by grinding the coffee less finely, thus prevent ing the diffusion of the fine particles throughout the liquid, and often additiona clearness is secured by mixing with the ground coffee the white of an egg. The aloumen becomes coagulated by the heat and in the process gathers up the floating twice; leave two threads of the rags and particles and prevents their diffusion One of the best methods of making coffee is by the percolation process. It is, however, from raveling. Bind the ends with tape. one of the most expensive, as it requires a much larger amount of coffee. This is leather out of milk. But a mistaken and done by pouring boiling water over finely imperfect idea of the matter has led to a ground coffee held in a filter of sufficien consistency to prevent even the minutest made that strong coffee without mile in it particles of the grounds going through. the tannic acid will operate on it as it this way a large amount must be used. does on the milk, changing the gela inous Coffee for breakfast should, in my opinion, parts of the tissue into leather. This is be made with half milk. The best coffee

poured into the oup simultaneously. This combination of the elements. After-dinner coffee is taken for stimulative purposes, and not so much as a food. Therefore it should be without milk, and the small cups should be equivalent in strength to a large should be equivalent in strength to a large cup of breakfast coffee. In the stomach it acts as an aid to digestion, stimulating the nerves of the stomach and facilitating its process. America is the great coffee drinking country. It has been my observa tion that we drink more here and have the best coffee. There is good coffee in Vienna and in Paris. In England very much more tea is used, and in Russia it is the universal drink. It surprised me when there to see tea served in the afternoon to all the employees in a bank. It came always in glasses, without sugar or cream, but some-times with a bit of lemon. The Americans are about the only people who take coffee for luncheon."—The Transcript.

Bed Coverings.

The main use of the coverings at night is to give the body the warmth that is lost by educed circulation of the blood. When the ody lies down it is the intention of Nature that it should rest, and that the heart especially should be relieved temporarily of its regular work. So that organ makes ten strokes per minute less than when the body is in an upright position. This means six hundred strokes in sixty minutes. There fore, in the eight hours that a man usu ally spends in taking his night's rest, the heart is saved nearly five thousand strokes. As it pumps six ounces of blood with each stroke, it lifts thirty thousand ounces less of blood in the night's session than it would during the day, when a man is usually in an upright position. Now, the body is dependent for its warmth on the vigor of the circulation, and as the blood flows so much more slowly through the veins when one is lying down, the warmth lost in the reduced circulation must be sup plied by extra coverings.

To Cook Oatmeal.

The best way to cook oatmeal, according to a cooking teacher, is to cook it the day before, so as to be sure to allow time enough To one cupful of rolled oats allow half a teaspoonful of salt and two cupfuls of boiling water. Pour the water directly upon the cereal, in the top of the double boiler, and allow it to boil for five minutes over the full flame of the gas .ange. Then place the cover on the boiler and let the cereal steam for three or four hours, or longer, if possible. The teacher referred to cautioned her class against stirring the oatmeal while it was cooking, on account of the pastiness induced, and she emphasized the necessity of making the breakfast as nourishing and appetizing as possible, especially if there were men in the family who had to start out early in the morning for their day's work. The close connection that has been proved to exist between improperly prepared food and the iquor habit, makes it important that every article that appears on the table should be as well cooked as possible, and no amount of time or thought that is expended on making the table attractive and wholesome should be regarded as wasted.-N. Y. Trib-

Raw Eggs.

When raw eggs are ordered for an invalid o whom they are objectionable, make as palatable as possible by having the egg as cold as one can make it and then serve it from a cold glass as soon as it is opened Of course it is useless to serve any save per feetly fresh eggs.

If the white alone is to be taken, it should e beaten with a whisk until very stiff and frothy, then seasoned with salt or sugarwhichever is preferred, and eaten with

Some who object to an egg beaten in a glass of milk, sweetened and flavored, can flavoring extract replaced by brandy What to Eat.

Rag Carpets.

In a family where there are several children, there is always a quantity of faded and worn-out clothing, also sheets and pil low cases that are no longer useful in that capacity. Very pretty and serviceable carets may be made of them, and as we have just put one down on our dining-room floor, will tell you about it.

When the weekly washing was done every soiled garment was put in. Those intende for the carpet did not need ironing, but were sorted out, all the buttons cut off and saved for future use. All seams and other thick places were cut out, as they would make rough places in the carpet, the white an light-colored ones put in one box, and the dark ones in another; both boxes have close fitting lids which keep out all the dust.

My carpet is composed of wide hit-or-miss stripes of dark rags alternating with the bright stripes. If you wish to make a carpet of that kind, save the dark rags until you have the amount required, then cut or tear them in narrow strips. Thin good must be wider than thick, so they will make a thread of the same size when beaten up. and the texture will be uniform. When you have enough for your carpet, mix then thoroughly, so all the stripes will be alike, and begin sewing. The white or very light rags must be colored for the bright stripes, stroy the flavor of the brew. The decoction of coffee is even more difficult. Coffor that purpose. Red, yellow, blue and green brighten a carpet wonderfully. not leave the arrangement of the colors entirely to the weaver. Wind the stripe that you wish copied on a board, being careful to have the amount of each color used correspond with the amount of that color you have on hand. A little study will enable any one of fair judgment to decide what colors should go together to produce haronious effects

Get the best four or five-ply warp, as it is usually the warp that wears out first. It is easy to estimate the quantity of material needed, for 11 pounds of rags will make a square yard of carpet, and one pound of

hain is enough for three yards. When the new carpet comes from the weaver, measure the carpet in strips the length of the floor, marking the end of each strip by putting a pin in the place. Take it to the machine and sew across the breadth sew twice more, then cut the width between the threads. This will prevent the carpet

About Laces.

All genuine Maltese lace is hand made,

control the output of the islands. Most of the lace exported is made on the island of Gozo. Silk and cotton are the materials used. The demand in America for this beautiful work is becoming greater every Year.

Domestic Hints.

BANANA SHORTCAKE. Make a rich tea-biscuit crust, bake in jelly-cake tins in not too thick layers. When done, split open with forks and butter while hot, three split open with forks and butter while hot, three layers being enough for one cake. The two bottom layers and one top make the best shape. Take about three good-sized, thoroughly ripe bananas and shred finely with a fork. Spread a layer of the fruit on the crust, adding the least bit of sait, and sprinkle well with powdered sugar. Add the next layer in the same way On the last one spread fruit very thickly well mixed with sugar, so as to form sort of loing. Serve with soft custard flavored with vanilla.

EGG CROQUETTES.

Four hard-boiled eggs, three tablespoonfuls of oream, butter the size of a large nutmeg, a heaping saltspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper. When the eggs are very hard and perfectly cold, rub through a fine wire sleve, add the cream, salt and pepper, beating in gradually. Melt the butter and stir in. As eggs sometimes vary in size, a little thickening may be needed to give the right consistency. Use the finest cracker dust, adding a little at a time until the mixture can be adding a little at a time until the mixture can be moulded into very soft balls. Roll in cracker dust and drop into a deep kettle of hot fat to fry. When they are brown, drain on a wire sleve, and serve with lettuce saiad. For this purpose the croquettes should be cold. When hot, serve with crisp bacon.

LEMON SNAPS.

One pound of flour, half a pound of butter, one dessertspoonful of allspice, two of ground ginger, the grated peel of half and the juice of a large lemon. Mix all well together, add a cup of molasses, beat it well, pour it on buttered sheet tins and spread it thinly over them. Bake in a rather slow over. When done cut it has a superseas and slow oven. When done, cut it into squares, and roll each square around the finger as it is raised from the tin. These are quite as delicious as the best brandy snaps sold by confectioners.

REEF ROLL. Two pounds round steak, chopped fine; two well-beaten eggs, one-half teacupful rolled crack-ers, one-half cup warm butter, one-half cup sweet milk, one small onion and a little sage; season with sait and pepper, mix all together with a stiff spoon. Put in a deep, square bread tin and bake one hour in a hot oven. Baste quite often after it begins to brown. The onion or sag-can be omitted if not liked, and any kind of other flavoring for meats added. This is very nice ho or dinner or sliced cold for lui

ALMOND CUSTARD. One pint of milk, one-fourth cupful of sngar, one-fourth pound of almonds, blanched and pounded fine, two eggs and two teaspoonfuls of rosewater. Stir over the fire till thick as cream, hen set in oven till firm. Just before serving cover with whipped cream, tinted delicately strawberry syrup or red currant jelly.

VIRGINIA CORN MUFFINS. Three eggs, well beaten; two heaping cup Indian corn meal and one of flour; sift into the flour two teaspoonfuls baking powder; add one ponful melted lard, three cups sweet milk ings or small patty pans; serve hot.

Hints to Housekeepers.

To prevent articles of silverware from tarnish ing warm them when well cleaned and paint them over with a thin solution of collodion in alcohol, using a wide, soft brush for the purpose. cloths.—What to Eat.

It may shock tidy housekeepers to hear it, bu the poor coffee one gets in the average house-hold is due largely to the washing of the pot. It s plunged in with other pots, in all but excep-tional cases, and washed with the common dishcloth. "A coffee pot," says a cook where coffee is famous, "should never be washed. It should be filled with cold water and left to stand for a few moments after using. Then it should be brushed out carefully with a long-handled brush, scalded with hot water and left to dry with the lid open till it is to be used again. Coffee made carefully in a pot so treated becomes a nectar fit for the gods."

Small scented sachets come for perfuming the nair. They are made to place under the coils of nair or in the pompadour, and give a faint per-tume. They come in both dark and light silk, to suit the shade of hair.

Then there are leaves of other plants take the egg if the sugar is omitted and the quantities of open work, can be laundered with soap is the best cleansing medium. Afterwashing and rinsing in slightly blued water, stretch hem upon a window, taking care that every callop and petal is well smoothed, and let them dry. They will require no ironing and look like

> For sweetbread croquettes, cook, cool and mince a sweetbresd. Add enough chopped chicken to make a full pint. Melt one-quarter cupful of butter, add one-half cupful of flour and cook until frothy. Add gradually, stirring all the time, one cupful of rich, well-seasoned chicken stock and one-third cupful of cream. Season with salt and pepper, add a beaten egg and the minced sweetbreads. When cool, shape, roll in fine bread or cracker crumbs, then in beaten egg and again in the crumbs. Fry in deep fat, drain, and serve with mushroom sauce.

Fashion Motes.

. The transparency of the fashionable sum ner fabrics makes handsome white petticoats a necessity. Some of the costliest of the season's models are trimmed with a deep flounce of polka-dotted laces, the flounce inset with medallions or insertions of Valenciennes lace. Plain net on in ribbon designs, are pretty. The pettled of white China silk sells well in the shops, a must be giving satisfaction, although at first glance the material seems rather slimpsy. Pon-gee petticoats are old favorites, and this year's models are very attractive. Gray and old blue are popular colors, and the best petticoats are trimmed with hand-embroidered flounces. Mo hair skirts in blue, golden brown, old pink and pistache green are well liked. Mohair petticoats with two or three silk ruffles make serviceabl

... The problem of warm weather gloves do not trouble now, as it formerly did. All sorts of fabric and silk gloves are on the market, the coolest of all being the open meshed silk. They will stand very hard wear, and are offered in a variety of styles. For driving meshed slik with soft leather palms are sold. These are the proper wear also for golf, if any gloves at all are required. A good quality of these meshed gloves is recommended, as the cheaper styles have rough, clumsy seams.

•• The curtain veil is much worn. Gauze veils with borders of chenille dots are inexyells with operaty. Others have ruffles and tiny ruches of ribbon or gauze, and even fringes of chenille. These are more expensive, and being very fragile must be considered extravagant Point d'esprit veils trimmed with lace are more serviceable. They are pinned around the hat brim and allowed to fall as far as the chin, the to fall in the back like sash ends.

. Gold gauze ribbon trimmed a white taffeta arasol with mounts of pale green jade. The ibbon was three inches wide and was used as a uilled border. Above it were three tucks, eac dged with narrow white lace, a band of the lace

•• A wealth of ingenuity has been expended on the new parasols and sunshades. Duchesse All genuine Maltese lace is hand made, and the inhabitants of the islands are strongly opposed to any form of labor-saving machinery. The industry is almost exclusively confined to women and girls, and many families have special designs that are handed down from one generation to another. Two or three firms practically

nest parasols are as elaborate as the outer Sometimes most of the trimming is on the inside. A parasol of white taffeta had a simple border of cherry blossoms and leaves in white embrodery, but the inside was a mass of gauze, shirred and puffed elaborately, the edge finished with cherry blossoms made of chiffon and baby ribbon. The

nounts were gold. sal use has any garment had the success that the shirt-waist dress has attained in two short years. Almost every material is used in their construction, from cotton to silk. Women who spend their summers in the country should not spend their summers in the country should not fail to have several such gowns in Scotch ging-ham. A very pretty shirt-waist gown of red and white gingham was made with a seven-gored skirt, the gores put together with white mercer-ized cotton fagotting. Three-inch-wide tucks trimmed the bottom of the skirt, and a line of trimmed the bottom of the skirt, and a line of fagotting was set above and below the cluster of tucks. The waist was made with three box plaits, a line of fagotting through the centre of each. A wide crush-leather belt, bright red, was

worn with the gown.

• Nearly all these skirts, as well as taffeta petticoats, show a tendency to grow shorter.

After all, what is the use of a petticoat as long as the dress skirt? No French woman is ever guilty of dragging her dainty petticoats in the dust or the mud. Her petticoats hardly fall below her boot tops, and she comes in from the muddlest promenade as fresh as possible. The muddlest promenade as fresh as possible. The so-called golf petticoat of taffeta is by far the most sensible underskirt yet devised, and its in-creasing popularity is an indication of the good taste of American women.

o*o This is bargain season in every department, but especially in the millinery shops. Many women of moderate means buy all their hats at the end of the seasons, and are thus able to wear really handsome ones. To be sure, they have a limited choice, for the best of the stock was sold early in the season. However, what is left is good style, and handsome materials, and the

a°s The lace-swathed hat enjoys an undiminished vogue. Carriage hats with immensely long lace vells, or with valances of lace falling low in the back, are seen a great deal. These are m effective when the hat is made of roses or bright leaves. The costliest of real laces are used for hat decorations, and one sees veils fastened with jeweled pins and brooches, even diamonds being used. A Paris letter tells of picture hats trimn with lace wedding veils, fastened with jeweled pins and trimmed with heavy wreaths of forgetme-nots, or roses, to take away the bride-like aspect. Black lace veils hanging to the knees or ankles are worn with ceremonious black toilettes of lace, mousseline or silk Really, the vell, as an ornamental adjunct, has been too long neglected. There is nothing a woman can wear that is more becoming than a transparent drapery about her head. The Spanish mantilia is regretted by all beauty lovers. The vogue of the drapery veil should be prolonged as much as

... The shaded veils are beautiful. An exquite green chiffon shading to straw color covered a white sailor hat and made the plain white voile gown of the wearer a distinguished costume. A green parasol with a large parrot's head on the end of the stick was worn. Green is a favorite or for veils this year, as it was last.

. Three styles of hats prevail this summer, he modified sailor, the toque, and the picture hat of tulle, chips and fancy straws, laden with flowers or feathers. The majority of hats are flower trimmed, although feathers are worn. The French sailor, short backed and very broad. ing to many faces, and is particularly jaunty and stylish. A pretty decoration on a burnt-straw sailor with a brown velvet band, was a white owlet's head, with topaz eyes. This was placed on the left side of the crown. A pale blue Milan sailor had a narrow band of black velvet tied in a stiff bow on one side. Above the band was a plaiting of velvet ribbon extending a little above the crown. A blue wing tipped with glossy black was placed high on one side.

•• Green gingham makes one of the coolest or gowns. White washable braids or pipings or gowns. White washable braids or pipings of white linen trim such a gown attractively, and a white leather belt adds a dressy touch elaborate gown of green gingham had a full skirt with a tucked flounce and three crosswise tucks for a heading. The waist had a yoke of all-over embroidery, to which the gingham was sewed in a pointed design. Deep cuffs of the embroidery finished the full sleeves. A white kid belt was

. Very good indeed for ordinary wear are the new suede lisie gloves. Many women prefer them to silk, which is a little trying to the nerves at first. Wash kid gloves are pretty well estab-lished in public favor, and for dress occasions they must be worn. They are said to be not at all affected by perspiration

tying in a bow knot, pin the bow underneath with a small safety pin taking care that the pi goes through two loops and two ends. The sho ribbons will remain in place all day.

. It is said on the same author will soon match gowns in color. All sorts of fancy slippers can now be had in blue, purple, gree to order, for the color must be an exact match Stockings must harmonize, but how they are t do so unless they, too, are made to order it is hard to -ay. It is very difficult to exactly mate tan shoes. The purchaser of tan and brown stockings should remember that the stockings will fade ever so little in washing, while the shoes will darken with wear, so the stockings should be rather darker than the shoes at first. The vogue of white leather and canvas shoe They are easy to clean with pipe clay, and, of course, should be kept in the most immaculate condition. A solled white shoe is almost as bad as a solled white glove, and that is he most slovenly thing in the world.

. Some of the new low shoes have eyelets worked in heavy silk instead of being metal bound. The favorite leathers are patent leather and black Russia or walking shoes, with tar Russia for colored shoes. The high Cuban hee rules. It is well placed at the back of the shoot and it is not half as trying as the absurd French neel. The widest of silk ties are affected. Inch wide ribbons are used in place of the usual lace—New York Evening Post.

The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget. The kingdom of God shall come when spirit and matter shall be one substance and the phe nomenal shall be absorbed into the real. The kingdom of God is within us; that is, it is inerior, invisible, mystic, spiritual.

"There is a power by means of which the outer may be absorbed into the inner. He who pos-sesses this power is of Christ and he hath evil

" For he reduces chaos to order and indraws the external to the centre. "He has learned that matter is illusion and that spirit alone is real.
"He has found his own central point; and al

power is given him in heaven and in earth "Renounce thine own will and let the law of God only be within thee; renounce doubt; pray always and faint not; be pure of heart also and thou shalt see God."—From "Clothed with the

The Gateway of Illumination opens from every difficulty. It is approached by obedience and prayer and discernment. There is no actual need of anxieties, for fears, for the darkness of doubt and depre Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of Glory shall come in." It is not by any means possible to always overcom troubles when meeting them on their own plane. They are not infrequently hydraheaded. They arise in colossal entangle ments of misinterpretations, misunderstandings, misrepresentations; and if one is explained away down others spring up in its

one may bring to bear that invincible power of high and pure thought or any phase or combination of troublesome conditions with results to create conditions anew. Not without the profoundest significance are the apostle's words:-" Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatso ever things are of good report: . ever things are of good report: . . . think on these things. "For with the thoughts occupied with all that is uplifting and pure the spirit enters into conscious comm with the Divine Spirit, and partakes of th infinite power." The force that solves and transmutes and divines; the bread of heaven which is the substance of all thing and the food of angels; the table of the law which is the will of God, written with the finger of the Lord,-if these three be within thy spirit, then shall the spirit of God be within thee; and the glory shall be upon thee in the holy place of prayer."

All the real power to create one's own life and hold it true to the upward course is gained in proportion as one enters into and becomes a sharer of the Divine will. "Cast thyself into the will of God and thou shalt become as God. For thou art God, if thy will be the divine will." These words are almost appalling in their boldness; they almost violate one's sense of reverence until their true meaning is grasped which is that man, made in the likeness of God; man, the divine being as well as the human being, may and should enter into the very nature of the divine. It is his privilege; it is his responsibility. And so far as he is enabled by purity of thought, by aspiration and by prayer to become a sharer of the divine nature, to that degree, too, does he share the divine power. To transmute life from the material to the spiritual plane,-there is the secret of success, the secret of all achievement. Then does one become responsive to all sweet and noble influences; then do all events become luminous, and group themselves in orderly fashion indicating the course of t ue progress, and life becomes harmonious, progressive and satisfying. The Brunswick, Boston.

Ningara Falls, July 1 and 3, via Boston & Maine Railroad.

The grandeur and marvelous beauty of Niagara Falls is famed throughout the world. It is a scene worth traveling miles to see; and the ease and facility with which one can visit the princi-pal points of interest make it a delightful place for a trip of a few days. The gorge and the rapids should be seen from the troiley cars which go the entire length on the Canadian side returning on the American; and the reservation stage will take one to all the other points of interest for fifteen cents, allowing a stop-over. No better opportunity to visit Niagara will be offered than on the Boston & Maire Preservation. the Boston & Maine Excursion, July 1 and 2. Tickets will be on sale at the following rates, and the Boston & Maine Railroad offers a choice of two routes: Boston \$10.40 via West Shore; \$9.90 via Delaware and Hudson and Erie: Ayer \$9.30 18 Desaware and fludson and Effer Ayer \$10.13 and \$9.63; Fitchburg \$9.81 and \$9.31; Gard-ner \$9.40 and \$8.90; Athol \$9.34 and \$8.90; Orange \$9.23 and \$8.90; Millers Falls \$8.93 and \$8.90; Greenfield \$8.74 via both routes; Shelburne Falls \$8.37 via both routes; North Adams burne Falis \$8.37 via both routes; North Audins \$7.72 via both routes; Williamstown \$7.59 via both routes; Worcester \$9.40 and \$8.90; Spring-field \$8.74 via both routes and Northampton \$8.74 via both routes. Tickets are good going on all regular trains July and 2, returning not after July 4.

American Institute of Instruction, July 3 to July 31, 1904.

The American Institute of Instruction will hold its annual session this year at Bethlehem, in the White Mountains. Tickets will be good going July 3 to 7, inclusive, returning July 6 to 31, in-

Bethlehem, one of the most beautiful of the ountain resorts, is famed throughout the country, and its delightful elevation and magnificent

ery make it an ideal convention place. The most distinguished educators in this ountry and even from as far distant as Gernany and France, will address the morning and evening sessions. There will be departments of Kindergartens," of "Elementary Education," of ndary Education," of "Normal Education" and "Administration."

nd trip tickets at reduced rates will be on sale at all principal stations on B

For rates and information, inquire of D. J. Flanders, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Boston, or nearest ticket agent.

SCENIC ROUTES TO ST. LOUIS

Via the Boston & Maine Railroad.
The St. Louis Exposition is indeed proving all that its projectors prophecied for it. The buildings are all open; the exhibits are in readiness. and the superb management and order is truly wonderful. One feature which appears to the visitor is the ease and facility for transportation around the grounds. The Intra-Mural Rail-way will take one to any section of the enclosure. The strange collection of foreign races take kindly to their temporary homes, so natural and faithfully produced are their native abodes and environments. At the Philippine Exhibit, one almost imagines oneself in the far one almost imagines oneself in the far ands, while watching the agile natives work and frolic in their huts and surroundings In another portion Ottomans and subjects of the Sultan are living in indolent Eastern fashion; and in the Arctic Region hardy Esquimaux are contented midst ice and snow and polar sur-

The buildings represent architecture of various styles and ages; and the "Pike," which corresponds with the famous "Midway," far surpasses in wonderment the Chicago show.

Throngs of people from New England and the

East, from now until the last of November will travel towards St. Louis; and to meet the demands of these people, the Boston & Maine Railroad has arranged to run to St. Louis via the following routes: Through the famous Hoosac Tunnel, within plain view of the Berkshire Hills, through the peaceful Deerfield Valley, and west through Cooper's country, the Mohawk Valley, to Buffalo, where one may stop over and visit Niagara Falls; then on to St. Louis via the Wabash. Should you desire to journey through that famous garden of Southern New York via the Eric route along the observed the trip of the Price route along the observed the trip of the observed the price of the country of the c the Erie route along the shores of the winding Chemung, through the fertile lands and busy cities of the middle west; or if you desire to visit Canada, taking in Montreal, Toronto and stopping at Niagara Falls, traveling in the initial portion of your journey through Northern New Hampshire in view of the White Mountains, along the northern shores of the Connecticut in Vermont—this trip being the Grand Trunk Route —you can do so. Make your selection, or send to the General Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, for the St. Louis Exposition Booklet, which gives all information in re-gard to the Exposition and how to get there. It will be mailed free.

OLD HOME WEEK CELEBRATION AT SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I. Low Rates July 11 to 23, 1904.

Summerside, P. E. I., will hold an Old Home Week Celebration, July 11 to 23, inclusive. July is the month when the natural beauties of this de-lightful island show to great advantage; and vacationists will find no prettier place on the Atlantic coast for a few weeks stay. The celebration will first-class, and it is anticipated that a grand gathering of natives who have wandered to dis-

England, will be held.

The Boston & Maine Railroad has made espe-

poetry.

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Weary am I, and fain would clasp Something, something to teach me Of God's nobler way—wherein I may with safety—walk and win Ere the sunlight fades—and we, Remorse and I—loose our grasp— Something that shall satisfy, Born of the fleeting moment. On-driven-in distress I cry
While cruel shadows mock my pain-While cruet shadows mock my pain.
God! but I hear the echoes high
Above me—"call it Loss or Gain":
Grim shadows of futurity
Deepen, the morning glories fade— The noon is heavy with torment-Yea, the night cometh—and the spa GROBGE HERRIOTT.

MEND THEM TO BED WITH A KISS mothers, so weary, discouraged, Worn out with the cares of the day, You often grow cross and impatient, Complain of the noise and the play; For the day brings so many vexations So many things going amiss; But, mothers, whatever may vex you, send the children to bed with a kiss!

The dear little feet wander often. Perhaps from the pathway of right; he dear little hauds find new mischief To try you from morning till night; But think of the desolate mothers Who'd give all the world for your bliss, And, as thanks for your infinite blessings send the children to bed with a kiss!

For some day their noise will not vex you. The silence will hurt you far more; You will long for the sweet children's voices, For a sweet, childish face at the door, And to press a child's face to your bosom, You'd give all the world for just this: For the comfort 'twill bring you in sorrow, send the children to bed with a kiss! -New Orleans Picayune

THE THINGS I MISS.

An easy thing, O power divine, To thank Thee for these gifts of Thine, For summer sunshine, winter's snow, For hearts that kindle, thoughts that glow; But when shall I attain to this-To thank Thee for the things I miss?

For all young Fancy's early gleams, The dreamed of joys that still are dreams; Hopes unfulfilled and pleasures known Through others' fortunes, not my own, And blessings seen that are not given, And ne'er will be, this side of heaven.

Had I, too, shared the joys I see, Would there have been a heaven for me? Could I have feit Thy presence near Had I possessed what I held dear? My deepest fortune, highest bliss, Have grown, perchance, from things I miss.

Sometimes there comes an hour of calm; Grief turns to blessing, pain to balm; A Power that works above my will Still leads me onward, upward still; and then my heart attains to this-To thank Thee for the things I miss. -Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

MABEL'S OUTFIT.

Now Mabel's packed her trunks and gone to dwell beside the sea; She took more things than she will need to wear,

She took her dark blue etamine, her pongee and Twelve namsooks, twenty organdles that cost me

Foulards galore, two crepe de chines, a mousse-

Two taffetas embroidered mull—Lord, help poor Some dotted swiss as fine as mist, ball dresses

by the bunch, With gowns for breakfast, dinner, tea, and other gowns for lunch.

Of snowy muslins she took ten, of shirt waists ninety-two.
Of yachting suits and white duck skirts enough to please a shrew; She's also got her bathing suit—it surely is a

Made out of hardly anything worth mentioning,

She's forty-two kimonas and a hundredweight of

And dressing gowns and picture hats and other

She took a dozen mirrors and a peck of powder With bottle after bottle of the best complexion

With thirty-seven parasols and things I s'pose her ma Knows quite a little more about than me, for

I'm her pa. We stood around to see her off and shed some She'd miss her catch and make us buy her sum-

mer duds next year. Her ma's last words were: "Mabel, dear, be sure and don't forget To wear your bathing suit each day-but don't you get it wet! " -Baltimore American.

HOW HENRY BLAKE KNOWS.

Don't you dast kill a toad, Henry Blake says, for

re born it'll rain right away if you do. For Henry Blake says onc't some boys that he goin' a-fishin' an' one killed a toad;

Then it all clouded up an' th' sky got so black An' it thunderediand lightninged before they got Till they was awful scairt! He says he dunno

But he thinks toads has somethin' t' do with th' Henry Blake showed

th' place in th' road ere th' boy went an' kilt him, an' that's how W Blake says if you just split a bean

half of it on a wart when it's green owhalf of it between midnight an' dawn stern somewhere, why, your wart'll be

soon as it rots. Henry Blake says it's friend of his showed him a bean that he Took off a big wart; an' th' half was all black,

the cistern he throwed ther half into, and that's how he knowed Henry Blake says that a snake's tail don't die, e snake has been kilt, till it's sundown

lenry's friend showed

if you watch 'em long after they're dead ee th' tail wiggle, which shows what he

true; an' he says th' don't nobody know eeps 'em alive; but he knows it is so riend of his watched one onc't all after-

tail stopped a-wigglin' just ever as soon settin' sun throwed

shadder, an' Henry says that's how he nowed J. W. Foley, in Philadelphia Post.

ek at the door of my heart tonight. heard that knock before.

oubt, come back from the Long Ago, But Time has emboldened the guards of Self, And stronger are they than of yore; summon the watchman whose name is Faith,

And bid him unbar the door. With resolute courage he girds himself, And, clad in his armor strong, He hastens to challenge the foe without,

—Eşther Hooker Trowbridge.

But lo, Doubt has vanished

Miscellaneous.

The End of a Rainbow. The sudden summer shower was over and two children stood on the hotel veranda gazing wistfully at the glorious bow that spanned the sky.

"I wish we could touch it," the girl said longingly; "it s the most beautiful thing in all the world."

"Well," the boy returned practically, "I don't care much about touching it, but I'd be mighty glad to find the end of that rainbow."

"Don't you know, goosie? There's a great pot of gold at the end, and it will belong to the person who can find it. Jiminey, but I wish I had it here this very minute." " Let's go and get it."

"Let's go and get it."

The boy stared at his tiny companion in surprise. The feminine mind was much more daring than his own, it appeared. Did the girl really mean that they should go off alone into that limitless forest when they were never even trusted near it unless accompanied by some older person? Still he took another look at the brilliant bow. This was certainly the chance of a lifetime, and, of course, he would not refuse to go any place that a girl was willing to go.

"Besides, it was her suggestion, anyway, not his, and if there were future reprimands and scoldings in store he could just say that it was

scoldings in store he could just say that it was she who proposed going.
"Come on," he said, briefly, holding out his hand, and off the two trudged toward the alluring, treacherous bow, giving no heed to the awful terror which their absence would surely inspire.

It was nearly twenty-four hours later that they were found. The boy's father, heading one of the many searching parties that were scouring the woods, stumbled over them, and his pale lips sent forth a triumphant shout—for the children were safe, and, in view of that fact, all minor matters sank into insignificance.

Death had hovered too near to leave room for any feeling save that of deepest thankfulness. There were no scoldings in store for the culprits, hough both were questioned closely regarding

the escapade.

The girl always remembered with fervent gratitude that the boy never told any one that it was she who had proposed seeking the pot of gold.

The boy rather wondered at his own reticence, but after all it seemed rather a mean sort of trick to paim the responsibilities of his misdeeds on a girl! He kept a discreet silence on that point and by dong so exhibited considerable. point, and by doing so exhibited considerable more manliness than a certain ancestor of us all nce displayed.

Two weeks later the hotel closed for the sea son, and the girl and the boy went their several ways. Off in her Eastern home the girl did not quite forget the boy who had done his best to comfort her in the terrible forest, and who had rotected her by his silence when they were

Off in the West the boy remembered with a Off in the West the boy remembered with a feeling of pride that the girl had never cried during that awful experience, and that she had never reproached him for allowing her to go into such peril. Of course, he should have known better, for was not he a boy, and the elder, too?

The girl had been a casual summer acquaintance and the two were effectually separated when the brief summer season ended. For several reach the box begged him there each June

eral years the boy begged his mother each Jur to go back to that place, but she had a shudder-ing horror of the valley and the mountains, and nothing would induce her to return. So at last the boy gave up asking, and the ex-perience was crowded into the background by a hundred new interests and aims.

Long years after, when he was a man, playing a man's part in the world, the old desire suddenly seized him to return to that place. The hotel was still there, very modern in every way; but somehow he felt bored and missed an intangible something which he imagined he would find. He stood it for a week, then the quiet became intolerable. He resolved to leave the place. That day she came. He knew it was fate from the very first. He

was not ordinarily inclined to be shy, but he felt like a raw schoolboy in her presence.

She had many friends at the hotel, but he man-

aged by sheer persistence to monopolize a good re of her time. He could not tell whether he was making any headway or not. She was friendly but very clusive, and the time had come when he must go back to his work, for there were obligations

which he could not ignore. He lured her out that morning for a row, with Made out of hardly anything worth mentioning, 't would seem.

She's got a gross of petticoats, eight hundred back in her corner of the boat watching him with speculative eyes. Apparently he was searching for some particular needs to the boat watching nim with appeared ended, for he drew the boat carefully to the shore and held out his hand to her. Then "This is the place, I am sure," he said at last
I have seen it often in my dreams, and bere is

She stared at him in mild wonder. "No, I am not out of mind," he assured her,
"I wanted to tell you a story, and I had an unaccountable fancy for telling it to you in this
spot. Will you hear it?"

"Is it interesting? Does it commence 'Once upon a time?'" "Of course it does. It would be an exceedingly poor story it it didn't. I hope," and the nan's face grew very earnest, "that you will be inter-ested in the poor little story—but—I cannot be

"'Once upon a time' when the world was nearly two decades younger than it is now, a boy and girl started from the hotel gown in that valley to find a pot of gold at the end of a rainbow—at least the boy, who must have been a very mercenary creature, was thinking only of old, but the girl was much more poetic, for she cared nothing at all for the gold. She only wished to see more closer that wonder of and light which held and enthralled her fancy. They got lost; of course, that was a foregon you know, and they were only discoered and saved by a kindly miracle of fate. The girl was a genuine brick, though, and never tauted the boy with his rashness and wickedness in leading her into such peril. The boy should have known better, you see, for he was considerably older, but he was always a good bit of a fool. He did not find the end of the rainbow, but for years he dreamed of it, and in some mysterious way he came to farcy that the treasure was not gold after all, as his nurse had told him, but that it was something infinitely more precious than gold. He was never quite sure what the mysterious easure might be, but he knew that when he was a man he must seek it here—just on this very spot, for it was here that the rainbow seemed to end as the children looked up to it

from the valley below-just here by this little There was a silence. Her face was turned quite away. The man looked at her keenly and then went on with his story in a low voice, which, perhaps, shook just a trifle.

"And so-and so-he came here today. He knows now what the treasure is at the end of the rainbow. A woman's heart and a woman's love. He does not know whether he dare claim it or not, but it is the gift which he most covets from life. And—can I have it, dear?"

Her face was still turned away. The man's had time to grow very heavy before she

"I was always wildly grateful to you for not elling that it was actually I who had proposed "You don't mean—" he interrupted breath

isly, "that you were—"
"And—and—I did want to find the end of the rainbow, too, and if you think that we could, perhaps, find—it—together—why—"

He was holding her hand in a tight clasp, and

was looking down at her with eyes full of a rev-erent, incredulous joy.—Mabel C. Jones, in Every Where Every Where.

Pouth's Department.

Fight with a Lion

Details of a terrible encounter with a lion in Mashonaland are published in the London Globe. An Englishman named Nicholson, accompanied by his Zulu servant, sighted the animal lying on

theory that a lion will, if bodily approached, turn tail and run, Mr. Nicholson advanced until he tail and run, Mr. N was about ten yards from the ridge, while his Zulu made a flank movement.

was about ten yards from the ridge, while his Zulu made a flank movement.

As the lion was about to spring Mr. Nicholson sent a bullet from his Suider rifle into the lion's shoulder and right through its body. With an angry roar of pain, the beast sprang and a blow from the pad of his paw sent Mr. Nicholson rolling down the slope for some twenty feet.

On rising he witnessed a display of extraordinary pluck on the part of Job, his Zulu servant. Without the least hesitation the native, carrying a shield and two assegais, made straight for the great brute, and when it sprang at him received it on the shield and thrust an assegai into its chest. But Job fell, though fortunately under his shield. Mr. Nicholson then jumped to the rescue. Drawing out his clasp knife, he severethe tendons of one of the beast's hind legs and once more the lion attacked him and threw him clean over its head.

Then it turned upon the Zulu, but Mr. Nicholson succeeded in cutting the tendons of the other hind leg. This completely disabled the brute

son succeeded in cutting the tendons of the other hind leg. This completely disabled the brute, which raved and roared until Job, who had been when raved and roared until Job, who had been roughly mauled and was covered with blood, gave it the coup de grace with two thrusts of his assegai. The plucky Zulu had to undergo repairs. Mr. Nicholson was only slightly dam-

An Anachronism.

The Rev. I. K. Funk, who has written a book upon the inexplicable marvels of clairvoyance, was born in Ohlo, in the town of Clifton, and a

Clifton man said of him recently:
"We are very proud here of the success Dr. Fun has made in life. We treasure a number of stories of his childhood. It seems that, even as a little boy, he had an unusual and subtle mind.

questions about Biblical history, and he au-swered them all very well. Finally the clergyman said:
""What commandment, my lad, did Adam
break when he ate the apple?"
""If you please, sir,' was the reply, 'there
weren't any commandments at that time.""—Bal-

A Natural Roman Candle?

timore Herald.

The new metal, radium, which has been se much talked and written about during the last few months, turns out to be a sort of natural Roman candle, since, in addition to giving light, it also shoots off bodies of two different sizes. The light itself from this mysterious substance is not like ordinary light. Even a small fragmen sealed up in a glass tube shines with a weiroglow, like a firefly, but bright enough t read by. Moreover, if these rays fall on certain other substances, as, for example, diamonds, it causes them also to glow, with a similar unearthly radiance; and like the "X rays," which enable one to see his own bones, they will go through a plank or a dictionary. We never use metallic radium because it has never been entirely separated from other material. We haven't it to use. We are therefore compelled to be content with some salt (a mixture) of the metal. One experimenter consequently placed the least pinch of radium bromide in a glass tube, and screwed it tightly inside of a rubber thermometer case. This he nuside of a rubber thermometer case. This he put in an iron box, with a silver soup tureen and four sheets of copper above it, yet in some way the rays got out. After all, I don't know that it is any more difficult to understand why this light goes through iron than why the light of a candle

goes through glass.

But a piece of radium, in addition to giving off these peculiar rays, sends out such a shower of little particles that it is like a sort of exploding battery of tiny rapid-fire guns. These, as I said at the beginning, are of two sizes. The smallest are the smallest particles known to science. Indeed, as they travel some two hundred times faster than a bullet from a rifle, they must needs be pretty small not to wipe out everything within range. The others are much larger, perhaps by a thousand times, and they do not travel so fast. But even these are so small that, after millions upon millions of them have been shot off, the most careful weighing with a balance for which a hair is a heavy weight cannot detect any loss. Now these smaller bodies are the mysterious "electrons" which as they stream against the walls of a Crookes tube, produce the X-rays. So they seem quite like old friends. The larger ones come still nearer home. They are like the minute particles of vapor which ar always being sent off by any substance, such as water, or alcohol, or camphor, or ice, which is drying up or wasting away. But the remarkable thing about radium is that, while the gas which goes off into the air from these familiar substances is still water or alcohol or what not, the gas from radium is not radium at all, but helium. -St. Nicholas.

A New Marble Trick.

This ingenious little trick may be done with a number of marbles of the same size. Place several books upon a table so that they form an angle with it. Lay a dozen marbles in line in the angle, each touching the other, and ask some one to hold a hat at the edge of the able where the row of books terminates. Now ell the onlookers that you are able to de tach any number of the marbles they may name from the lot and drop them in the hat with out touching a single marble of the group.

After they have puzzled over the question for a second, of course some one will give you a number. Say the given number is four. Extract from your pocket four marbles the same size as the others. Lay them in a line at about six inches from the group of twelve. Then suddenly roll them along the angle until they strike the first group. The spectators will be astonished to see four marbles fly off the end of the large group and drop into the hat. They will probably test this trick several times by calling out different numbers, but for every number called use the same number of extra marbles to

The same result can be obtained by using billiard balls or any spherical objects all of the same size. Historical.

oll with, and the trick will succeed every time

-The oldest bell in the United States is on exhibition in the New Mexico building of the World's Fair. The bell was brought from Spain on one of the first expeditions to Mexico by Father Juan de Padilla, one of the Franciscan athers who accompanied Coronado to New Mexico. It was hung in one of the mission churches established in one of the seven cities of abolla. From there it was taken to Gran Quivera, where it was hung in a church of which the ruins are still visible. From Gran Quivera it the ruins are still visible. From Gran Quivers it was taken to Algodones, where it has hung in the parish church ever since. Father Padilla was killed by his guides while on the way from Gran Quivers to Algodones. The bell weighs exactly 198 pounds. It was baptized Maria Josefa. It was cast in the year A. D. 1355, according to the inscription which is cast in the bell. The "F" in the word "Josefa" is inverted, and the letters "S" and "E" are transposed, the mistake avidently having been made in the mould. take evidently having been made in the mould.

—The reputedly true story of the events lead-ing up to Prince Bismarck's dismissal from the post of Imperial Chancellor is furnished by the Aargauer Nachrichten, which the Berliner tt itself regards as not improbable. A cording to this account, which is published in connection with the death of Dr. Roth, late wiss Minister in Berlin, the Swiss Federal Co held at Berne, whereas the Emperor William II ed a labor conference in Berlin, to which Prince Bismarck objected. The Imperial Chan-Prince Bismarck objected. The imperiational cellor thereupon privately visited Dr. Roth and pressed upon him to insist on Berne as the seat of the conference. The Emperor, hearing of Prince Bismarck's visit, himself went to Dr. Roth at dead of night and satisfied himself of the truth of the report. The following day the Emperor dismissed Prince Bismarck and at the same time presented Dr. Roth, with a portrait of himself, bearing the autograph inscription, "In memory of March 19, 1890."

— Washington died Sept. 14, 1799, at Mount Vernon, his beautiful home on the banks of the Potomac in Virginia. On Dec 3, with An Englishman named Nicholson, accompanied by his Zulu servant, sighted the animal lying on top of a stony ridge. With a view to testing the

there the service of the church was read over it.

"Three general discharges by the intantry, the cavairy, and eleven pieces of artillery, which lined the banks of the Potomao, back of the vault, paid the last tribute to the entombed commander-un-chief of the armies of the United States and to the venerable departed hero."

Vallow force attacked the Southern States.

—Yellow fever attacked the Southern States in 1878, and nearly fifteen thousand persons died of it. The attack was worst at Memphis and at New Orleans, and those cities were at one time abandoned by every one who could leave them. Assistance of every kind, medicines, money and murgas, were sent to the afflicted region from all nurses, were sent to the afflicted region from all parts of the country.

—In 1779, Franklin fitted out a fleet of five

—In 1779, Franklin fitted out a fleet of five vessels, under command of Paul Jones. Only one of them, an old and rotten merchant vessel, was of respectable size, and Jones named it the "Bonhomme Richard." The crew was disorderly and disobedient, and Jones had the greatest difficulty in controlling it. The captains of the other vessels were fully as troublesome. For a month the fleet kept the eastern coast of Scotland and England in alarm, and made many prizes. September 23, 1779, it fell in with two British frigates, the Serapis of forty guns, and the Countess of Scarborough of twenty-two guns, off Flamborough Head, and one of the most desperate sea fights in history followed. The perate sea fights in history followed. The Richard and the Serapis were of equal force, and Richard and the Serapis were of equal force, and Jones succeeded in tying them together. After two hours of frightful slaughter, in which both vessels were on fire several times, the Serapis surrendered. The Richard was so badly injured that she sank the next morning. The Countess of Scarborough was captured by the rest of the fleet, and this was the only assistance given to the Richard.

the Richard.

—A writer in the Jewish magazine, Menorah, who has been delving into the history of the Talmud, is satisfied that long before the Christopher and the Ch "A clergyman put to him one day a number of uestions about Biblical history, and he anwered them all very well. Finally the clergy-Egyptian ruler's dominions. He buried the treasure in three places. Korrah found one of these deposits, appropriated it to his own uses, and, according to the writer in Menorah, thus came into possession of a fortune of \$3,000,000,000. Solomon's wealth was estimated by the same authority at more than \$500,000,000. In Jerusalem in Roman times there were three Jews who felt able to meet an expenditure of \$100,000,000 a year for twenty-one years. One of these men gave his daughter a dowry of \$425,000,000. Beside such gifted accumulators of wealth our twenti-eth-century multimillionaires would cut a modest

Gems of Thought.

.... I suspect we shall find some day that the loss of the human paradise consists chiefly in the closing of the human eyes; that at least far more of it than people think, remains about us still, only we are so filled with foolish desires and evil cares that we cannot see or hear, cann even smell or taste the pleasant things around us.-George MacDonald.

....Duty is a power which rises with us in the morning, and goes to rest with us at night.-Gladstone.

....To meditate daily, to pray daily, seems a means indispensable for breaking this surface crust of formality, habit, routine, which hides the living springs of wisdom.—Orville Dewey.

living springs of wisdom.—Orville Dewey.

....It was, they say, the custom of the plous Jews of old, whatever delight they took in any creature, to give to God the glory of it. When they smelled a flower, they said, "Blessed be He that made this flower sweet"; if they ate a morsel of bread, "Blessed be He that appointed bread to strengthen man's heart."—Matthew Henry.

....Every finer instinct needs to reach upward to the Sun of Rightenusses through outer

to the Sun of Righteousness through quiet thought. Then should we resolutely so order ur lives that the days should not fly past in a ceaseless whirl which our minds leap to follow, but they would hold breathing spaces for the

soul.—Harriet Ware Hall.

....God knows us through and through. Not the most secret thought, which we most hide from ourselves, is hidden from Him. As then we come to know ourselves through and through, we come to see ourselves more as God sees us, and then we catch some little glimpse of His de-signs with us, how each ordering of His providence, each check to our desires, each failure of our hopes, is just fitted for us, and for something in our own spiritual state, which others know not of, and which, till then, we knew not. Until we come to this knowledge, we must take all in faith, believing the goodness of God toward us.—E. B.

the arriving at perfection."
.... How good is it that, thou go on with our life's story, and people drop out whom we have loved, and incidents change so that it seems quite like another tale, yet the real

plot is spiritual and eternal.-Malthie D. Bab-.The power that comes down is the only

...You distress yourself sometimes, po thing, because among those who surround you there are one or two who worry and annoy you They do not like you, find fault with everything you do. They meet you with a severe counternance and austere manner. You think they d you harm, you look upon them as obstacles to your doing good. Your life passes; away sad-dened and faded, and gradually you become disheartened. Courage! Instead of vexing your-self, thank God. These very persons are the means of preserving you from humiliating faults. perhaps even greater sins.—Selected.

Brilliants.

If you could push ajar the gates of life
And stand within, and all God's workings s ld interpret all this doubt and strife And for each mystery find a key!

But not today. Then be content, poor heart! God's plans like lilies pure and white unfold; We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart; Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.

And if through patient toil, we reach the land Where tired feet, with sandals loosed, may

When we shall clearly know and understand, I think that we shall say, "God knew the best!" —The Gateway.

oft falls a footstep! The gate of the garden Swings at the touch of a magical hand—
All the world's waiting to welcome her coming,
To offer her homage, the Queen of the Land! Sweet grows the air with the breath of her ble

Crowding the pathway wherever she goes; Blue grows the sky which is bending above he Deep, and still deeper, the heart of the rose Glows with delight at the sound of her footst Trembles with joy till its rich petals fall, While the wild sister, the rose of the highway, Throws daring kisses from over the wall.

Flushed with her beauty the daylight still li

gers, Loath to depart, till a young golden moon Sheds its soft light where the dim, dusky garder Sleeps 'neath the fragrance it offers to June.
—Ada Stewart Shelton.

Among the people that I know, The friends with whom I'm blessed, If I shall be the first to go, Shall I be missed? Will one sweet word of cheer or hope Echo adown the years

Will some lone traveler take heart And bravely travel on Because I tried to do my part Till set of sun?

When heedless Time shall swallow up

Now bury with the dead years conflicts dead, And with fresh days let all begin anew, Why longer amid shriveled leaf drifts tread, When buds are swelling, flower sheaths peep ing through? Seen through the vista of the vanished years, How trivial seem the struggle and the crown, How vain past feuds, when reconciling tears

Course down the channel worn by vanishe How few mean half the bitterness they speak! Words more than feeling keep us still apart,

And, in the heat of passion and of pique,
The tongue is far more cruel than the heart.
Since love alone makes it worth while to live,
Let all be now forgiven and forgive.
—Alfred Austin, in the Independent.

Actes and Queries.

LABOR IN PORTO RICO.—"L. C. T.": Wages are lower in Porto Rico than in the United States, according to World's Work. In the rural districts coffee pickers receive from twenty to sixty cents per day, many children being em ployed; coffee cleaners and sorters, thirty to seventy cents; tobacco workers, sixty cents to \$1; laborers in general, thirty cents to \$1.20. In the towns, bookbinders are paid sixty cents to \$1 a day: carpenters, \$1 to \$1.80; cigar makers, \$1 20 to \$1.80; printers, sixty cents to \$1.80; seam stresses, sixty-ave cents to \$1.50 (often including meals); clerks, \$1 to \$2.40 (but government clerks often from \$1000 to \$1500 a year); cooks, \$6 to \$9 a month, including meals and lodging; Other servants, \$2.40 to \$6 a month, with meals and lodging. Public school teachers receive \$40 to \$75 a month, according to grade. In most industries the working day consists of ten to twelve hours, but the productiveness of labor is naturally not as great as in the United States, nor are the Porte Rican artisans proficient according to grade. nor are the Porte Rican artisans proficient according to our standards.

THE RICHES OF THE CZAR.—" Martin": The

official revenue of the Czar is nearly £2.000,000 per annum. It is difficult to arrive at it exactly, for it is paid in various ways and under many heads, and the sum total fluctuates from year to year. But £2.000,000 may be taken as a fair average. It is only a small part of his wealth, how-ever, and the expense of maintaining his royal state more than accounts for this vart sum. If he depended upon his official income he would find it hard to make both ends meet. His exand it hard to make both ends meet. His expenditures are almost incredible. It is estimated that the magnificent state ball, which was given just as the war with Japan broke out, cost over £200,000. The Czar's gifts to the Orthodox church in the curse of the year average over £500,000. On the other hand, the church turns over large revenues to him, estimated to exceed the amount which it receives. With the excention of the light of receives. With the exception of the Shah of Persia, the Czar owns a greater fortune in diamonds and precious stones than any man in the world. The famous Orloff diamond is only the greatest star in an immense constellati was given to a previous Czar by a Count Orloff, one of whose descendants was the famous Count Orloff who devoted his life to improving the breed of Russian horses, and created the "Orloff horse," now used almost exclusively by the Rusian cavalry. PYRAMID BUILDING .- "S. T.": One of the

writers of ancient times admirably described the building of the great pyramid of Cheops. Over one hundred thousand men were employed annually for three months. Ten years were spent in making a road for the transport the stones and twenty years in the construction of the pyramid itself. The pyramid was first built in the form of a flight of steps. The work-men then raised the stones from the ground to the first tier of steps with machines made of short beams. From there they raised them to the second tier. The order of construction was thus from the apex to the base, which was finished last. Considering the immense amount of labor entailed in the building of the pyramid, it becomes a matter of interesting conjecture to figure out the time and trouble that might have been saved, had it been possible to have or been saved, had it been possible to have em-ployed modern methods and conveniences. Just magine what parts the steam shovel, the derrick, the hoisting engine and countless other de-vices would have played in those vast engineer-

ing projects of the ancient Egyptians.

SEARCHLIGHTS.—'O. V.": They are electric arc lights having a lens or reflector, mounted on shipboard or on land on a vertical axis in such a way that the beam of light may be made to traverse in a borizontal path. Searchlights are used on merchant ships to light up intricate channels at night, and on men-of-war to detect the approach of torpedo boats or other enemies. They are also used in military operations and for other

GROUND WATER .- "B.": The land surface of the globe covers 52,000,000 square miles, and the water surface 144,700,000. Taking the average pore space of the surface rocks occupied by moisture at ten per cent., S. Slichter of the United States Geological Survey estimates the amount of ground water—which reaches a depth of six miles—at 565,000,000,000,000 cubic yards. This is thought to be about one-third the an Pusey.
...." Holiness is the reaching after rather than of oceanic water and would cover the globe to a double of three thousand or 3500 feet.

Popular Science.

—A color scale prepared by J. F. Tocher, F

different colors of human hair. —Invar, the peculiar alloy of Dr. Guillaume of Germany, contains nickel and steel in certain proportions. It is remarkable on account of its lack of expansion on being heated, and it may even be so made as to be slightly contracted by heat. It is expected to prove of great value as a means of avoiding the errors in instruments of precision hitherto caused by expansion. Measuring apparatus, surveying apparatus and especially time-pieces will depend upon it for improvement

-Not all fishes are dumb, but many species emit sounds and a few give remarkable concerts. Instances of the latter have been collected by Henri Coupin, a French author. On the west coast of Borneo, Prayer one night heard musical sounds varying from the resonance of an organ to the soft tones of an Æolian harp; and in the China Sea, a United States naval officer was struck by an extraordinary blending of the low notes of ar organ, the noise of bells and the sounds of a great harp, the intensity causing the vessel to quiver. onias or tambours of the tropical west-

pencil of light so small that it is liable to be blurred by defects of the eye lens or floating par-ticles in the vitreous humor of the eye. In an instrument lately shown the London Royal Society, W. J. Gordon has overcome the difficulty by the use of a second microscope with a one-half inch object glass, giving a further magnification of one hundred diameters, the pencil of light ing expanded by an oscillating ground-glass creen so as to fill the aperture of this second microscope. With this instrument a distom agnified ten thousand diameters was shown derfully well defined and free from blur. To give an idea of this power, it is stated that the would cause the eye of a louse fly to cover an area of 312 square fee

—The oxygenophore of Sabbatier, the new French apparatus, stores fifteen liters of chemically pure oxygen in a one-hundred-gramme tube of agglomerated sodium peroxide. This little automatic generator gives off a regular cur-rent of the gas at the instant when wanted for storing an asphyxiated person, disinfecting, or

Home Dressmaking.



4758 Nine Gored 4755 Fancy Waist, 8kirt, 22 to 30 waist. 32 to 40 bust. Fancy Walst. 4755.

and coliar are made of Valenciennes, but overlaid with motifs of embroidery, while the waist is made of pale green messaline satin with lace medallions and shaped bands of the silk finished with tiny braid. The tucks extend for full length at front and back, giving excellent lines and those at the centre front conceal the closing. The sleeves are wide and full below the shoulder extensions, which give the fash-tonable drooping lines. At the waist is a plaited belt, over which the waist blouses slightly.

The waist is made over a fitted lining, which is closed at the centre front, the yoke being hooked into place at the left shoulder seam, and the hems of waist being lapped beneath the tucks.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 48 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide or 37 yards 46 inches wide, with 8 yard of silk for belt, 8 yards of all-over lace and 4 yards of lace for frills.

The pattern, 4755, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Nine-Gored Skirt. 4756.

Nine-Gored Skirt. 4756.

Many gored skirts of all sorts are greatly in vogue and take numberless forms and varieties. This one is quite novel and eminently graceful, and includes a plaited portion at each alternate gore that gives flare and fuliness. The model is made of champagne-colored taffeta, with banding of silk braid and trimming of ecru lace medallions, but the design is suited to very nearly the entire list of seasonable fabrics, linen, cotton and wool as well as silk.

The skirt is cut in nine gores, those at the side-front and side-back being made in two portions each. The upper of these are plain and smooth, but the lower portions are laid in deep plaits, and the two are joined beneath the trimming. The remaining gores are laid in plaits that lap over onto the intervening ones, giving a panel effect, and which are stitched flat above the plaits.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9 yards 21 inches wide, 5 yards 44 inches wide or 4 yards 52 inches wide, with five yards of braid and 21 medallions to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 4756, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.



4757 Plaited Blouse 4758 Surplice Blouse, 32 to 40 bust. Eton, 32 to 40 bust.

Plaited Blouse Eton. 4757.

Plaited Blouse Eton. 4757.

Blouse Etons make favorite wraps of the season, and are seen in almost endiess variations. This styllsh model is made of earth brown voile of light weight with trimming of stitched taffeta and frilis of cream Lierre lace, and is charming, but there are many materials that are equally fashionable. Taffeta and all light-weight silks are much used and hand some linens are much in vogue, while the list of seasonable wool fabrics is almost limitless.

The blouse is made with fronts and back that are laid in wide tucks stitched at their edges. Over the shoulders is a becoming yoke that is extended to form the trimming for the front, and at the waist is a snugly fit ed belt. The sleeves are generously wide with becoming roll-over cuffs, but are tucked to fit the upper arms with comparative snugness.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is \$\frac{1}{2}\$ yards 21 inches wide, \(\frac{1}{2}\$\) inches wide, \(\frac{1}{2}\$\) yards 27 inches wide, \(\frac{1}{2}\$\) yards 27 inches for yoke and banding, 2 yards of lace for frills and 22 yards 40 filt for liver.

for yoke and banding, 3 yards of lace for frills and 2

yards of silk for lining.

The pattern, 4757, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure. Surplice Blouse. 4758.

To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining.
Surplice styles are aiways charming and this season are also eminently smart. The very pretty wast illustrated takes a 'mirable lines and folds and includes the essential features of the season in the drop shoulders, the wide sleeves and the full belt. The model is made of ring-dotted Swiss muslin, finished with heavy lace banding and chemisette and frills of a thinner sort and is unlined, but all the many soft silks and wools are suitable as well as cotton and linen stuffs and the fitted foundation can be used whenever desirable.

The waits itself is made with fronts and back, the chemisette being separate and arranged under it, but the lining is smoothly fitted and closes separately at the centre front. The sleeves form the wide, full puffs of the season and can be either lined or unlined. The belt is made of soft silk, cut bias, and is simply stayed with strips of bone.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4½ yards 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide or 2½ yards 41 inches wide, with ½ yard of all-over lace, ½ yard of silk for belt, 2½ yards of bandingand 2 yards of lace for frills.

The pattern, 4:58, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure. To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining.



4759 Child's D rss, 4760 Negligee Gown. 2 to 6 yrs.

In spite of the popularity of trousers among wee, small boys, there is a brief period when tiny legs refuse to be so covered and when dresses are essential. This very pretty little model is well adapted to wear during that time, and also is suited to little girls of The pogonias of tamours of the tropical western coast of the Atlantic sometimes congregate
about vessels, producing a maddening chorus.

—When highly magnified, the images of objects under a microscope reach the eye in a
with collar and belt of white linen, and is charming. but there are numerous other materials equally well. It is simple, can be law ease, and is thoroughly comfortable and to the little wearer as well as smart. The dress is made with fronts and back, and is laid

in box plaits at centre back and front with tucks on either side that extend to the shoulders. Both plait either side that extend to the shoulders. Both plaits and tucks are stitched to the belt, pressed into place below. The closing is made invisibly at the centre, and the belt serves to keep the fullness in position. The sleeves are laid in one box plait each and are tucked at the wrist.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 4½ yards 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 32 inch

inches wide or 22 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern, 4759, is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

Negligee Gown in Empire Style. 4760. To be Made With or Without the Blouse.

To be Made With or Without the Blouse. No style yet devised suits the negligee more perfectly than the Empire. It is graceful, picturesque and thoroughly comfortable in one, and in addition, is well a lapted to the lovely soft materials of present fashions. This one is made of flowered batiste trimmed with frills of simple lace and is eminently practical as well as daipty and attractive. There are, however, numberless pretty materials that can be substituted. Swiss muslin in tea color dotted with white, is much liked and all the simple cotton stuffs are appropriate, while such light-weight wools as challie, albatross and the like are always desirable and trimming can be frills of the material whenever a simple effect is desired.

as simple effect is desired.

The gown is made with full fronts and back that are joined to a shallow yoke and is finished at the neck with the big cape collar. The sleeves are wide, gathered at their upper edges and joined to plain-

neck with the big cape collar. The sleeves are wide, gathered at their upper edges and joined to plainfitting caps.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 14 yards 27 inches wide, 12 yards 32 inches wide or 8 yards 44 inches wide, when flounce is used, 10 yards 27 inches wide, 9 yards 22 inches wide or 6 yards 44 inches wide when flounce is omitted, with yards of lace to trim as illustrated.

The pattern 476% is out in signa for a 32, 34, 36, 38 The pattern, 4769, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING. SPECIAL PATTERNS—For a catalogue or any pattern illustrated on this page, send is cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled Shallow yokes suit by far the greater number of name and address of women admirably well, and are seen on many of the mont fashionable waists. In this instance both yoke tly. Address Massack Errs Plauge

The Horse.

The Arab Horse.

Though there is some unreliable senti-ment associated with the Arab horse, yet there is not a vestige of doubt but that they are of superior symmetry and quality. This is perfectly summed up by Sheik Abd. El. Kader: "The horse of pure descent is distinguished by thinness of its lips, and the cartilage of the nose, by the dilation of its nostrils, by the leanness of the flesh encircling the veins of the head, by the grace-ful manner the neck is attached, by the softness of its coat, its mane and the hairs of its tail, by its breadth of chest, the largeness of its joints and leanness of its extremities. According to the traditions of our ancestors, the thoroughbred is still better known by its moral characteristics than its physical peculiarities."

Major R. D. Upton, in " Newmarket and Arabia," gives the characteristics of the Arabian horse in the following statement The Arabian is a horse of the highest courage, in stature about fourteen hands two inches, a horse of length, power and substance, combined with the elastic and sinuous-like movement of the serpent. He is a very perfect animal; he is not exaggerated, in some parts large, meagre and diminished in others. There is a balance and harmony throughout his frame, not seen in any other horse; the quintessence of all good qualities in a compact form."

Charles Du Hays, who is an acknowledged authority in horse breeding, has written: "Everything we have good, pure, distinguished comes from Araby. Our breeding of half-blood horses is fallen unfortunately into the hands of proprietors and farmers who are poor judges of extractions, and now cross-breeding is made et a venture according to the fashion. It was not so formerly, the breeds were less numerous but much finer, and in the hands of a few, great lovers of hunting and of saddle horses, strong and elegant, and I am sure can judge by the names. Being seventy years old, I have had the good fortune to be acquainted with some old people who had raised or known of those horses, and as I was the friend of all of them, I know the origin of their stables was from Araby."

In another place, M. Du Hays says: "The Arabian is kind, intelligent, reliable, laborious and easily kept, and if it be necessary to give more style, action, richness to the blood, while preserving weight, hardihood and vigor of other horses, ask these qualities of the Arabian.

The head of the typical Arabian horse is exceedingly straight and the eye markedly full and bright. Perhaps the most striking



ARABIAN STALLION, SHAHWAN.

feature of the type is the round and extra well-ribbed barrel. In action the movement of the legs is very peculiar, being very strong and elastic. Though small, the form is exceedingly smooth and symmetrical,

The Arabian stallion, Shahwan, was bred by Ali Pasha, Sherif, Egypt, sold to W. S. Blount, 1892, and taken by him to England and afterwards sold to present owner. J. A P. Ramsdell, Newburg, N. Y. The photo graph shows this horse to be a model of symmetry, style and quality.

Turf and Stable.

The man who instructed his foreman to give away a half dozen thoroughbred yearfall, was surprised a few days since at the speed shown by a couple of two-year-olds that he saw at work. Upon inquiry, he learned that they were among those that he had condemned as worthless only a few months ago. It is a shrewd an who can correctly estimate the speed and racing quality of an untrained

There are men who are so honest that they cannot be influenced by money; there are men whose vertebral columns are inflexible; there are men who understand the trotting rules thoroughly; there are men who understand horses and the tricks of drivers so well that they can detect fraud when an attempt is made to practice such in a race; the stewards of the Grand Circuit are looking for a man who possesses all these qualities and a few others.

The breeder who pays the closest attention to combining those blood lines that have nicked best in the past will eventually have the biggest bank account. The old-time trotting champion Dexter (2.171) was the American Star with that of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Robert McGregor (2.171), sire of the present one-star champion Cresceus (2.021), was bred in similar lines.

An expert calls attention to the falseness of the notion that fast race horses cannot be raised in cold climates. Among the cold climate horses are Major Delmar, (1.59%), The Abbot (2.031), Alix (2.031), Lord Derby (2.05_4^3) , The Monk (2.05_4^3) , Fantasy (2.06), Lucille (2.07), Chase (2.07_4) , McKinley (2.071), Peter the Great (2.071).

It is probable that the stewards of the Grand Circuit, by hiring an expert judge to preside at its meetings, has set an example that the National and American Trotting associations may in time follow, with all the tracks controlled by them.

The daughter of Nelson's Wilkes that took a trotting record of 2.30 in the second heat of a race at Gorham, Me., Sept. 9 last, under the name of Susie Wilkes, is now owned by D. C. Clinch, Esq., St. John, N. B. She has

(2.111), instead of Que Allen himself, as announced by an exchange. The record of Que Allen, when he was taken across the water, was 2.093, but in 1899 he reduced the European record to 2.08 2-5 in a five-heat

Notes from Washington, D. C.

In the treatment of cattle scab, the lime and sulphur dip has proved effective and entirely satisfactory. In the past few years many thousands of cattle have been suc-cessfully treated for scables under the observation and supervision of the Govern

ment. The lime and sulphur dip which is now adopted and recommended for the treatment of cattle scab by the Bureau of Animal Industry is the same as that used for sheep. It is made with the following ingredients: Flowers of sulphur, twentyfour pounds; unslaked lime, eight pounds water, one hundred gallons. A recent bulle-tin gives full directions for making this dip by either of two methods, and also for dipping, including the construction of dipping pens and tanks with numerous illustrations

"Strawberries" is the title and subject of a farmer's bulletin (198), of which thirty housand copies are about to be issued by the Department of Agriculture.

The strawberry, the bulletin says, is an American product. It adapts itself to a wider range of latitude and to greater extremes in environment than any other cultivated fruit. Sandy or gravelly soil is recommended for its location. "A warm, quick soil, although naturally poor, is to be preferred to a heavy, retentive soil well supplied with plant food. On light soils the plant not only thrives better, but the five miles west of Grand Rapids. The crop is more abundant and the berries are larger and sweeter."

The familiar suggestion is further made that land before planting to strawberries be reduced to a fine tilth, and to this end that it be clean cultivated for one or two years to other crops. In planting, plants with small crowns but an abundant developm bred from the Arabian horse, as far as one of roots are desirable. It is important not to plant too deep, as plants are often killed through smothering their buds by soil. Nitrate of soda is recommended as a highly desirable fertilizer or stimulant for straw berries, in applications of about one hundred pounds to the acre.

The New York and Ohio Ginseng Company, "growers of American ginseng," located in Cuba, N. Y., have been sending out letters to the agricultural press suggesting that if editors desire to publish articles on ginseng they will be pleased to furnish them information and loan them illustrations. The company states that it believes ginseng to be the most profitable crop taken from the soil. This offer to furnish editors with articles and illustrations is a legitimate method of arousing interest n a new industry, but in this case it is as well, perhaps, to sound a note of warning against overproduction of ginseng. The Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin on ginseng, and while its cultiva-tion has proved profitable, it is a question how long the demand will absorb the increasing production. Frederick B. Coville, the botanist of the department, stated to me that while ginseng cultivation is a profitable industry for those who master the art of its cultivation, there is, in his opinion, a serious danger of overproduction.

Depth of corn cultivation varies with circumstances and conditions. In a wet season it is essential to stir the soil deeply to give it good aeration. Deep stirring is also necessary in wet seasons, because weed roots grow rapidly. There are those who advocate deep plowing at all times, although, on the other hand, they are taken to task by others who claim that it is just as prudent to cut off the leaves from the stalks as it is to cut the roots with the cultivator. One instance is noted in a recent Government publication, where a comparison of the deep and shallow method of cultivation gave an inci d vield of twenty bushels per acre in favor of shallow cultiva-

tion for the last two plowings. Unique requests continue to amuse the clerks at the Agricultural Department. A letter was recently received addressed to the secretary asking to please send a good supply of fish seed-gold fish preferred, if these were good eating, but if they were not, then any good, lively fish which would grow well and produce a firm, sweet meat. Cultivation, early, often and thorough,

helps the crops as much as the June Now is the time to put in hard work in tree cultivation to secure as much wood

growth as possible. Practically all wood growth will cease in less than a month. Frequent orchard cultivation is of great importance to conserve the moisture which

trees require in large quantities.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Stone Bulkheads for Cranberry Bogs. It has been my idea for a number of years that boards or planks were not the proper material for building or constructing bulkheads. In the first place lumber rots and muskrats work around them. Furthermore, it is lighter than the soil around it and easily heaves by the frost.

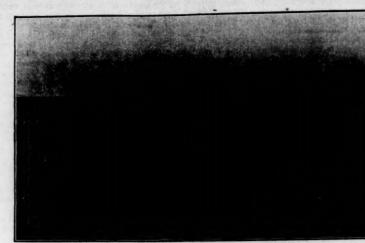
A year ago last summer I built quite a number of sandstone and Portland cement. Clay stone I found by accident was not so good, as the water softened, scaled and

rotted the stone For the floor, in most of the bulkheads used 6x6ten-foot timber for the cross pieces. Three in number or more according to the size of bulkhead required, and on them nailed double boards for platform. I left a fourfoot space for the water to run through a frame made of 4x6 inch stuff, same as a door frame, to nail cleats on so to drop the slash boards between. This frame I put right into the mason work or piers on each side to hold the frame in place

These piers should be made smooth so the sand and muck will press firmly against them. I found that the bulkheads built

The piers should be built wide enough, as there is considerable pressure from the dam to the centre of the bulkhead.

A few of the bulkheads I made large and long enough, and used the piers for foundations for bridges to drive on to the dams. Making roads of the dams to haul berries



A WISCONSIN CRANBERRY MARSH.

say about forty-five degrees slant. Quick flooding and quick draining and thorough draining are necessary for the successful growing of cranberries. If ditches are dug every two rods any low place where wate stands, it will be carried away and cranberry vines will do better.

The photograph will give your read ers on the Cape Cod district an idea of our Wisconsin cranberry bogs. The view was taken for Superintendent McKerrow of the State farm institutes. The bog is owned by Gaynor Brothers, and is located about ridges seen in the picture are formed from the "scalping" or turf removed from the ground before planting the vines.

FRED W. GEBHARDT.
Monroe County, Wis.

Successful Calf Raising.

We prefer taking them from their dams at first, never letting them suck, and feed ing with a bottle and nipple for a few days until strong and active. Why? Because the milk of a good dairy cow is too rich for the calf to take all it will, and many a calf has been made sick and weak from this ause, and, if fed with a bottle, you know just how much they have at a time, and the cow is not teasing for her calf for several days, as they will if allowed to suck.

Our experience is with the Jersey calf, and a thoroughbred calf is small and has to be cared for more carefully than a grade salf. We feed only a quart of milk at a feed, three times a day at first, for two or three days, and then put in half separato twice and give two quarts or three to a feed as the calf will bear. Some will take double what others will. Gradually decrease the mount of new milk until three or four weeks old we get them onto separator milk alone, always being sure it is free from froth and clean and as warm as it can be

and in a clean pail. At three weeks old supply them with hay and a box of bran that they may lick dry, as this will not cause them to scour as it will if fed in the milk. For grain, feed bran, linseed and fine feed or mixed feed. Never feed corn meal or anything fattening to a dairy calf, but give hay, ensilage or grass wilted, and develop just as large a stomach and strong digestive organs as you can for use where they become cows, for it is the cow that can eat and assimilate the most food that produces the most milk and butter as a rule.—G. H. Terrill, Vermont.

Among the Farmers.

I find cows do best on part hay and part green food. I am about done sending my cows to pasture up country.-W. C. Taylor, Westford, Mass.

In this age of machinery we are learning that there is a way to increase our business

Some men refuse to feed the horses he fore breakfast, although it is at 6.30 A. M. threshing or corn cutting. The "boss" or owner himself in those days will have to milk six to ten cows after night .- S. M. C., Welland County, Ont.

The man on a thirty or forty-acre farm who, through intensive farming and judicious management can make a fair profit, is more independent than the man on the large farm, for the latter class, as a rule, are slaves to hired help.—A. B. Stauffer, Free

mansburg, Pa. We have tried four different kinds of these proprietary sheep dips and they have not any of them been entirely satisfactory. We have practiced during the past two years, in the semi-annual dipping which we give our sheep, adding a pound of powdered sulphur to each five gallons of prepared dip Then you catch every tick and every little red louse which may be troubling your sheep. The sulphur seems to stay in the wool and acts as a sort of protection, and we find it much more satisfactory in reaching sheep ticks than is the dip alone; it doesn't do any harm and is very cheap .- R.

E. Roberts, Corliss, Wis. You have a better chance right at home than anywhere else on earth. There is no better spot on this continent than right here in New England. This section is well watered. You have a good climate, a soil very productive if cared for. Please look at your truck gardens or any section of land here that is well cultivated; such land pays well. There is no trouble about producing five times as much as we do. The more intensely you cultivate your land the better crops you will get of every kind. If you will cultivate it you will make money here. Talk about worn-out land, there is no such thing as worn-out land, it is only dormant. -George M. Clark, Higganum, Ct.

Grain Crops Improving.

In the Government crop report for June the statistician did not alter his May 1 estimate of onto wooden platforms were all right, but some that were built on stone were a increase in the condition of winter wheat acreage. He reports a general increase in the condition of winter wheat except in Michigan, where there is a loss of seven points, to fifty-four (comparing with a condition points, to fifty-four (comparing with a co of eighty-six a year ago), and a decline nts in California, to eighty-against a cond

tion of seventy-six on June 1, 1903. The average condition of winter entire country is given at 77.7, an increase of 1.2 from the May 1 estimate, but comparing with 82.2 on June 1 a year ago. On this basis, according to the estimate of Mr. J. C. Brown, statistician Making roads of the dams to hau berries from the marsh is very important. Every other dam should be so constructed, and at the ends of the dams where they connect should be rounded for the turn of the should be rounded for the should be rounded for the turn of the should be rounded for the should be rounded for the turn of the should

been registered under the name of Susie C.
Wilkes, because there was another mare already registered as Susie Wilkes when application was made to register her. If she is raced again it will be under the name of Susie Wilkes.

It will readily be seen the importance of making roads of the dams. Driving over the dams makes them solid; in case of fires it acts as a good fire brake; hauling any kind of material off or on the marsh.

All dams if made of muck should be sanded. The softest dams can be made solid by hauling several feet of sand on them.

The ditches should be so constructed that the bottom be narrower across than the top,

The department starts its spring wheat reports with a condition of 93.4, which on the given area of 17,140,000 acres indicates a crop of 291,394,000 bushels, and of 17,140,000 acres indicates a crop of 291,394,000 bushels,—a total that has but twice been exceeded. Taking the combined figures of winter and spring wheat reports with a condition of 93.4, which on the given area of 17,140,000 acres indicates a crop of 291,394,000 bushels,—a total that has but twice been exceeded. Taking the combined figures of winter and spring wheat reports with a condition of 93.4, which is 34,600,000 bushels, which is 34,600,000 bushe



1 was 77.7, as compared with 76.5 on May 1, 190 1 was 77.7, as compared with 76.5 on may 1, 1904. 82.2 on June 1, 1903, 76.1 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 79.8. The following table shows for each of the principal winter wheat States the conditions, with com-

Agriculture on the acreage of spring wheat sown, indicate an area of about 17,140,800 acres, a decrease of 116,100 acres, or 0.7 per cent, from the revised estimate of the acreage sown last year. The average condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 93.4, as compared with 95.9 at the corresponding date last year, 95.4 on June 1, 1902,

and a ten-year average of 93.8.

The total reported area in oats is about 27,646, 000 acres, a reduction of 86,300 acres, or 0.3 per cent. from the area sown last year. The average condition of oats on June 1 was 89.2, against 85.5 condition of oats on June 1 was 89.2, against 83.4 on June 1, 1903, 90.6 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 89.9. The acre age reported as under bariey exceeds that har vested last year by about 153,000 acres, or 3.1 per

The average condition of barley is 90.5, against 91.5 on June 1, 1903, 93.6 at the correspo date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 89.0.

The acreage under rye shows a reduction of six per cent. from that harvested last year. The average conditi on of rye is 86.3, against 90.6 on June 1, 1903, 88.1 at the corresponding date in 1902 and 89.6 the mean of the correspondent ing averages of the last ten years.

The first shipment of California muskmelon brought over \$16 per crate in Chicago. This is said to be the best price on record. The experiment of shipping Cuban peaches to New York market has been somewhat of a failure, conditious being poor on arrival and unsatisfactory. Part of the trouble was owing to care less packing.

The poor quality of peaches, blackberries, etc., received from North Carolina is accounted for

received from North Carolina is accounted for by the dry weather in that section. If rain does not come soon it is thought the peach crop will be a partial failure, and blackberries are likely to be small and of poor quality. The same droughty conditions are reported in Florida, causing considerable injury to the truck crops, par-

ticularly muskmelons. The Boston market for field beans has a gener ally dull, weak tone. Choice domestic pea are hard to sell at over \$1.85. Best foreign pea slow at \$1.75. Yellow eyes and red kidneys in limited

Potatoes.

Foreign potatoes are mostly out of the market. There is some Canadian stock of ordinary qual ity, some good Scotch potatoes and a few Belgi-ans. These are from storage and doubtless net the owners quite a profit over the cost price. The new potato crop is reported growing very fast in New Jersey and Long Island, as well as in the potato sections of New York State. Good crops are reported in the Southwest, including Tennessee and Arkansas, which mainly supply the Western markets. Old stock is now about the Western markets. Old stock is now about over and new potatoes will soon practically hold the market. Quality of old potatoes is bec poor and spongy.

General Range of Prices.

an advance in prices of wheat, corn, oats, cottor ool, native steers, cows, and certain grades of hides; also in coffee, India rubber, petroleum both crude and refined; sugar, both raw and re-fined; lead and silver. The above named are all the articles which show an advance The articles which show no change are jute

and steel rails. Articles which show a decline are family heef mess pork, lard, tallow, oleo stearin, rice, tea, pigiron, both Bessemer and Southern foundry; iron bars, steel bars, steel billets, tin plates, coke, raw silk, mohair, manila hemp, sisal hemp, hides of certain grades, leather of all grades, copper,

tin and spelter.

Practically all the farm products in their national including cattle gh beef, pork and lard show a decline. A shows an advance, though leather of all grades

Prices have been working upward on both pork and beef products as a result of active demand from consumers and speculators. The improved situation has brought out a good supply. Shipments of hogs to Boston were fairly large for the eason, but not excessive. Fresh beef closes the week in a very firm pos

tion, with prices three-fourths of a cent higher than last Saturday. A determined effort is bein first result being to restrict trade somewhat, notwithstanding small receipts intended for the local market. The arrivals of fresh beef were slightly smaller for Boston. The total for the week was 152 cars for Boston and 115 cars for export, a total of 267 cars; preceding week, 155 cars for Boston and 164 cars for export, a total of 319 cars; same week a year ago, 178 cars for Boston and 112 cars for export, a total of 290 cars. The market for lambs and muttons is fairly supplied and trade is rather quiet, though prices are fairly steady, the same being true of veals. Poultry is in moderate receipt and prices rule steady, except on Western fowls, which are easy

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	\$1,450,451.87	1	\$1,450,451.67
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